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CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The Big Stick and the Square Deal

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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FROM the standpoint of giving complete control to the National Government over big corporations engaged in interstate business, it would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of the Northern Securities decision and of the decisions afterwards rendered in line with it in connection with the other trusts whose dissolution was ordered. The success of the Northern Securities case definitely established the power of the government to deal with all great corporations. Without this success the national government must have remained in the impotence to which it had been reduced by the Knight decision as regards the most important of its internal functions. But our success in establishing the power of the national Government to curb monopolies did not establish the right method of exercising that power. We had gained the power. We had not devised the proper method of exercising it.

Monopolies can, although in rather cumbrous fashion, be broken up by lawsuits. Great business combinations, however, cannot possibly be made useful instead of noxious industrial agencies merely by lawsuits, and especially by lawsuits supposed to be carried on for their destruction and not for their control and regulation. I at once began to urge upon congress the need of laws supplementing the anti-trust law—for this law struck at all big business, good and bad alike, and, as the event proved, was wholly inefficient in checking bad big business, and yet was a constant threat against decent business men. I strongly urged the inauguration of a system of thoroughgoing and drastic government regulation and control over all big business combinations engaged in inter-state industry.

Control Resisted.

Here I was able to accomplish only a small part of what I desired to accomplish. I was opposed both by the foolish radicals who desired to break up all big business, with the impossible ideal of returning to mid-nineteenth century industrial conditions; and also by the great privileged interests themselves, who used these ordinarily—but sometimes not entirely—well meaning "stool pigeon progressives" to further their own cause. The worst representatives of big business encouraged the outcry for the total abolition of big business, because they knew that they could not be hurt in this way, and that such an outcry distracted the attention of the public from the really efficient method of controlling and supervising them, in just but masterly fashion, which was advocated by the sane representatives of reform. However, we succeeded in making a good beginning by securing the passage of a law creating the department of commerce and labor, and with it the erection of the bureau of corporations. The first head of the department of commerce and labor was Mr. Cortelyou, later secretary of the treasury. He was succeeded by Mr. Oscar Straus. The first head of the bureau of corporations was Mr. Garfield, who was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Knox Smith. No four better public servants from the standpoint of the people as a whole could have been found.

The Standard Oil Company took the lead in opposing all this legislation. This was natural, for it had been the worst offender in the amassing of enormous fortunes by improper methods of all kinds, at the expense of business rivals and of the public, including the corruption of public servants. If any man thinks this condemnation extreme, I refer him to the language officially used by the supreme court of the nation in its decision against the Standard Oil company. Through their council, and by direct telegrams and letters to senators and congressmen from various heads of the Standard Oil organization, they did their best to kill the bill providing for the bureau of corporations. I got hold of one or two of these telegrams and letters, however, and promptly published them; and, as generally happens in such a case, the men who were all-powerful as long as they could work in secret and behind closed doors became powerless as soon as they were forced into the open. The bill went through without further difficulty.

The True Way: A Federal Commission

The true way of dealing with monopoly is to prevent it by administrative action before it grows so powerful that even when courts condemn it they shrink from destroying it. The supreme court in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases, for instance, used very vigorous language in condemning these trusts but the net result of the decision was of positive advantage to the wrong-doers, and this has tended to bring the whole body of our law into disrepute in quarters where it is of the very highest importance that the law be held in respect and even in reverence. My effort was to secure the creation of a federal commission which should neither excuse nor tolerate monopoly, but prevent it when possible and uproot it when discovered; and which should in addition effectively control and regulate all big combinations, and should give honest business certainty as to what the law was and security as long as the law was obeyed. Such a commission would furnish a steady expert control, a control adapted to the problem; and dissolution is neither control nor regulation, but is purely negative; and negative remedies are of little permanent avail. Such a commission would have complete power to examine into every big corporation engaged or proposing to engage in business between the states. It would have the power to discriminate sharply between corporations that are doing well and those that are doing ill; and the distinction between those who do well and those who do ill would be defined in terms so clear and unmistakable that no one could misapprehend them.

Where a company is found seeking its profits through serving the community by stimulating production, lowering prices, or improving service, while scrupulously respecting the rights of others (including its rivals, its employes, its customers, and the general public), and strictly obeying the law, then, no matter how large its capital or how great the volume of its business, it would be encouraged to still more abundant production, or better service, by the fullest protection that the government could afford it. On the other hand, if a corporation were found seeking profit through injury or oppression of the community, by restricting production through trick or device, by plot or conspiracy against competitors, or by oppression of wage-workers, and then extorting high prices for the commodity it had made artificially scarce, it would be prevented from organizing if its nefarious purpose could be discovered in time, or pursued and suppressed by all the power of government whenever found in actual operation. Such a commission, with the power I advocate, would put a stop to abuses of big corporations and small corporations alike; it would draw the line on conduct and not on size; it would destroy monopoly, and make the biggest business man in the country conform squarely to the principles laid down by the American people, while at the same time giving fair play to the little man and certainty of knowledge as to what was wrong and what was right both to big man and little man.

Railway Rebates.

Although under the decision of the courts the national government had power over the railways, I found, when I became President, that this power was either not exercised at all or exercised with utter inefficiency. The law against rebates was a dead letter. All the unscrupulous railway men had been allowed to violate it with impunity; and because of this, as was inevitable, the scrupulous and decent railway men had been forced to violate it themselves, under penalty of being beaten by their less scrupulous rivals. It was not the fault of these decent railway men. It was the fault of the government.

Thanks to a first-class railway man, Paul Morton, of the Santa Fe, son of Mr. Cleveland's secretary of agriculture, I was able completely to stop the practice. Mr. Morton volunteered to aid the government in abolishing rebates. He frankly stated that he, like every one else, had been guilty in the matter; but he insisted that he uttered the sentiments of the decent railway men of the country when he said that he hoped the practice would be stopped, and that if I would really stop it, and not merely make believe to stop it, he would give the testimony which would put into the hands of the government the power to put a complete check to the practice. Accordingly he testified, and on the information which he gave us we were able to take such action through the interstate commerce commission and the department of justice, supplemented by the necessary additional legislation, that the evil was absolutely eradicated. He thus rendered, of his own accord, at his own personal risk, and from purely disinterested motives, an invaluable service to the people, a service which no other man who was able to render was willing to render.

The Attack Upon Paul Morton.

As an immediate sequel, the world-old alliance between Blifil and Black George was immediately revived against Paul Morton. In giving rebates he had done only what every honest railway man in the country had been obliged to do because of the failure of the government to enforce the prohibition as regards dishonest railway men. But unlike his fellows, he had then shown the courage and sense of obligation to the public which made him come forward and without evasion or concealment state what he had done, in order that we might successfully put an end to the practice; and put an end to the practice we did, and we did it because of the courage and patriotism he had shown. The unscrupulous railway men, whose dishonest practices were thereby put a stop to, and the unscrupulous demagogues who were either under the influence of these men or desirous of gaining credit with thoughtless and ignorant people no matter who was hurt, joined in vindictive clamor against Mr. Morton. They actually wished me to prosecute him, although such prosecution would have been a piece of unpardonable ingratitude and treachery on the part of the public toward him—for I was merely acting as the steward of the public in this matter. I need hardly say that I stood by him; and later he served under me as secretary of the navy, and a capital secretary he made, too.

The Hepburn Bill.

We not only secured the stopping of rebates, but in the Hepburn rate bill we were able to put through a measure which gave the interstate commerce commission for the first time real control over the railways. There were two or three amusing features in the contest over this bill. All of the great business interests which objected to governmental control banded to fight it, and they were helped by the honest men of ultra-conservative type who always dread change, whether good or bad. We finally forced it through the house. In the senate it was referred to a committee in which the Republican majority was under the control of Senator Aldrich, who took the lead in opposing the bill. There was one Republican on the committee, however, whom Senator Aldrich could not control—Senator Dolliver, of Iowa.

Senator Tillman and the Bill.

The leading Democrat on the committee was Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, with whom I was not on good terms, because I had been obliged to cancel an invitation to him to dine at the White House on account of his having made a personal assault in the senate chamber on his colleague from South Carolina; and later I had to take action against him on account of his conduct in connection with land matters. Senator Tillman favored the bill. The Republican majority in the committee under Senator Aldrich, when they acted adversely on the bill, turned it over to Senator Tillman, thereby making him its sponsor. The object was to create what it was hoped would be an impossible situation in view of the relations between Senator Tillman and myself. I regarded the action as simply childish. It was a curious instance of how able and astute men sometimes commit blunders because of sheer inability to understand intensity of disinterested motive in others. I did not care a rap about Mr. Tillman's getting credit for the bill, or having charge of it. I was delighted to go with him or with any one else just so long as he was traveling my way—and no longer.

An Absurd Situation.

There was another amusing incident in connection with the passage of the bill. All the wise friends of the effort to secure government control of corporations know that this government control must be exercised through administrative and not judicial officers if it is to be effective. Everything possible should be done to minimize the chance of appealing from the decisions of the administrative officer to the courts. But it is not possible constitutionally, and probably would not be desirable anyhow, completely to abolish the appeal. Unwise zealots wished to make the effort totally to abolish the appeal in connection with the Hepburn bill. Representatives of the special interests wished to extend the appeal to include what it ought not to include. Between stood a number of men whose votes would mean the passage of or the failure to pass the bill, and who were not inclined towards either side. Three or four substantially identical amendments were proposed, and we then suddenly found ourselves face to face with an absurd situation. The good men who were willing to go with us but had conservative misgivings about the ultra-radicals would not accept a good amendment if one of the latter proposed it; and the radicals would not accept their own amendment if one of the conservatives proposed. Each side got so wrought up as to be utterly unable to get matters into proper perspective; each prepared to stand on unimportant trifles; each announced with hysterical emphasis—the reformers just as hysterically as the reactionaries—that the decision as regards each unimportant trifle determined the worth or worthlessness of the measure. Gradually we secured a measurable return to sane appreciation of the essentials. Finally both sides reluctantly agreed to accept the so-called Allison amendment, which did not as a matter of fact work any change in the bill at all. The amendment was drawn by Attorney-General Moody after consultation with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and was forwarded by me to Senator Dolliver; it was accepted, and the bill became law.

CHAPTER VII—(Continued)

The third caribou had been twice turned upon its spit, and Mukee and his Crees paused in waiting silence, their hooked poles gripping the long bar that rested horizontally across the arms of two stout posts driven into the earth close to the fire. At this signal there was a final outburst from the waiting horde, and then a momentary silence fell as Cummins sprang upon one of the bread-boxes and waved his arms frantically above his head.

"Now!" he shouted. "Now! 'Ze caribooo-oo-oo—' "

With eyes flashing with excitement, Jan stood before Cummins, and his violin shrieked out the wild tune to a still wilder response of untamed voices.

The wilderness song, that was known from Athabasca to Hudson's Bay, burst forth in a savage enthusiasm that reached to the skies:

"Now!" yelled Cummins again.

"Oh, ze caribooo-oo-oo, ze caribooo-oo-oo,
He roas' on high,
Jes' under ze sky,
Ze beeg white caribooo-oo-oo!"

Cummins drew his revolver and blazed fiercely into the air.

"Now!" he shrieked.

"Oh, ze caribooo-oo-oo, ze caribooo-oo-oo,
He brown 'n' juice 'n' sweet!
Ze caribooo-oo-oo, he ver' polite—
He roas' on high,
Jes' under ze sky,
He ready now to come 'n' eat!"

With yells that rose above the last words of the song, Mukee and his Crees tugged at their poles, and the roasted caribou fell upon the snow Jan drew back, and with his violin hugged under one arm, watched the wild revelers as, with bared knives flashing in the firelight, they crowded to the feast. Williams, the factor, who was puffing from his vocal exertions, joined him.

"Looks like a fight, doesn't it, Jan? Once I saw a fight at a caribou roast."

"So did I," said Jan, who had not taken his eyes from the jostling crowd.

"It was far to the west and north," continued Williams; "beyond the Great Slave country."

"Far beyond," said Jan, lifting his eyes quietly. "It was ver' near to ze Great Bear."

The factor stared at him in amazement.

"You saw it?" he exclaimed.

But Jan turned away, as if he had heard nothing, and passed beyond the packs of waiting dogs to restore his precious violin to its peg on the cabin wall. The factor's words had stirred deep memories within him, and for the first time since he had come to the post he spoke no word to Melisse when he found her wakeful and friendly in her cot.

Neither was it the old Jan Thoreau who returned to the excitement about the great fire. With his long hunting-knife flashing above his head, he plunged into the throng around the caribou, crowding and jostling with the others, his voice rising in shrill cries as he forced himself through to the edge of the fire. Cummins was there, kneeling with turned-up sleeves and greasy hands beside the huge roast, and when he saw Jan he stared at him in wonder. There was neither laughter nor song in Jan Thoreau's voice. It was vibrant with a strange, savageness which was more savage than the wildest yells of the half-breed Crees, and his great eyes burned fiercely as they rested for an instant upon Cummins' face.

Close behind Cummins stood Williams. Jan saw him, and his knife dropped to his side. Then, so quickly that the startled factor drew back a step, Jan sprang to him.

"Ze fight at ze Great Bear!" he cried in swift eagerness. "For who you fiht at ze Great Bear?"

The factor was silent, and the muscles of his arms grew like steel as he saw the madness in Jan's face. Suddenly he reached out and gripped the boy's wrists. Jan made no effort to evade the clutch.

"For who you fight?" he cried again. "For who you fight at ze Great Bear'"

"We tried to kill a man, but he got away," said Williams, speaking so low that only Jan heard. "He was—" The factor stopped.

"Ze missioner!" panted Jan.

The wild light went out of his eyes as he stared up at Williams, and the softer glow which came into them loosened at once the factor's grip on the boy's wrists.

"Yes, the missioner!"

Jan drew back. He evaded meeting the eyes of Cummins as he made

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Uncle Sam Makes Big Trade Record

Washington, Feb. 7.—Eclipsing all previous records, American merchandise valued at $171,600,000, found markets in the non-contiguous territory of the United States in 1913. This compares with $108,000,000 in 1912; $93,500,000 in 1911; $87,000,00 10 years ago and $7,000,000 20 years ago.

Figures made public by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce place the value of shipments of merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico in 1913 at $32,900,000; to Hawai, $29,800,000; to the Philippines, $27,900,000; to Alaska, $21,000,000, and to Guan and American Samoa a little less than $250,000. The shipments to the Philippines show an increase of more than $3,000,000 in 1913, compared with the previous year; those to Hawaii an increase of $1,600,000; while those to Porto Rico about $1,000,000 below those of 1912 and Alaska about $250,000 less than 1912.

The value of merchandise shipped into the United States from the non-contiguous territory shows a distinct decline, especially in those cases in which sugar forms the shipments of chief value. The value of merchandise shipped from Hawaii to the United States in 1913, was but $40,000,000 compared with $50,000,000, the previous year; from Porto Rico, $39,600,000 against $41,200,000 in 1912; from the Philippines about $18,500,000 against $20,250,000 in 1912 and from Alaska $20,500,000 against $23,400,000 in 1912.

In the merchandise sent from the United States to the territories in question, the increase occurs in many articles, especially food stuffs and manufactures.

The total value of merchandise sent from the United States to its non-contiguous territory in 1913, shows an increase of 200 per cent when compared with 1903, while the increase in the exports to foreign countries in the same period was but 68 per cent.

Income of Mexico's John D. Tied Up

HIS immense income tied up by three years of revolution, Alberto Terrazas, of the family whose name in Mexico is a synonym for great wealth, has been compelled to seek a means of livelihood. This information, as astounding in Mexico and along the Rio Grande border as similar news affecting a Rockefeller or a Vanderbilt would be in the United States, became known last week when he left El Paso, Texas, for Pasadena, Cal. He was accompanied by his family, but not the usual retinue of servants.

Near Pasadena Terrazas expects to buy or lease a small farm where he can make a modest living. He is one of those who sees no prospect of peace in his native land and until tranquility is restored the income of the vast Terrazas family fortune, estimated at $85,000,000 to $40,000,000 in American gold, will be tied up. Even in the event of peace it may be lost for the rebels have declard it confiscated.

"I do not mind going to work; it may be a good thing," he said to friends before his departure, and then smiled at his own remarks, for his prodigality with money has been a story, chapters of which have been written on two continents—in London and Paris, in Mexico, Texas, California, New York and in Chihuahua.

Terrazas always has worked as rich men have to and once he was governor of the state Chihuahua, but he did not work for a living.

Now, according to himself, he is to labor for bread and butter. He learned much of farming and the breeding of horses and cattle on his own ranches and his friends say he will be able to hold his own in wresting an income from the soil.

Founded by Don Luis.

The Terrazas fortune was founded by Don Luis Terrazas, now an octogenarian refugee in El Paso in land grants from Presidents Juarez and Porfirio Diaz. These holdings have been augmented constantly until now, as train schedules are in Mexico, it would take a passenger train three days to travel the boundaries of this domain. It stretches from Juarez 375 miles south to Jiminez and west to Casas Grandes. On it are towns, hamlets, mines, factories and fertile farms.

General Luis Terrazas, Mexico's former land and money king, who was reputed to be worth $100,000,000, and his two granddaughters, Miss Esther Urneta (sitting) and Miss Emma Laghet. General Terrazas is now past 80 years.

All this was the property of the senior Terrazas and his three sons, Juan, now in the City of Mexico; Luis, Jr., held at Chihuahua as a hostage by the rebels, and Alberto, until the rebels declared the whole estate confiscated.

Kansas Women Win as Farm Managers

KANSAS has twelve hundred women in the active management of farms, and there is not one who are scattered over 54 counties in a little more than one-half the counties in Kansas. Of course many women own farms but do not take an active part in the management. Most of the women owning farm lands rent the property, and generally they have an agent who looks after affairs for them.

But there are 1,200 women who are known as native managers of their own farms, and some are renters. There probably are a few more than this number, but according to the records of the Kansas Agricultural College, this is the number actually enrolled in the farmers' institutes as active farm managers.

There are several thousand women from the farms who are active members of the farm institutes as housewives but not as farmers, and their husbands manage the farms.

Woman a Scientific Manager.

The Kansas woman farmer is a scientific farmer. Most women are not active in farm management, so when they take over the handling of a farm and farm crops and stock they realize the necessity of study and work to be successful. It is estimated by the agricultural authorities that 98 per cent of the women in the active management of the farms are members of the farmers' institutes and enrolled on the mailing list for farm bulletins of the college.

About 80 per cent of the men farmers have not been regular members of the farm extension work. This year has seen a great change throughout the state among the men, as the dry weather gave a fine example of what real farming would do.

Those who farmed scientifically, who had attended the farm institutes and studied the farm bulletins, are able to show some corn in their fields, while those across the road who never paid any attention to farm study had no corn. The attendance at the farm institutes thus far held this year has increased 170 per cent over those of a year ago.

Most of the Kansas women farmers are in central and western Kansas. There are about 30 women school teachers who were forced to give up their school work because it was undermining their health. These women have taken farm lands, some through direct purchase, and others have taken up homesteads on the government lands or the state school lands.

Sixteen women made the race into the government forest reserve in Hamilton and Kearney counties last summer, when 10,000 acres of the reserve was opened to settlement. Each one got a farm, and they are now living on them.

Most women farmers are widows left good farms and families to support when the husbands died. Most women would consider a farm as incumbrance, but the Kansas women generally took the other view and became active managers of their farms. Of course, they seldom do any of the work, as they are able to hire men from the neighborhood to do the heavy work.

But all the problems of farm management, what fields should be sown to certain crops, how the ground should be prepared, and when the stock should go into the fattening pens, and when sold, and all the incidental farm work, is mapped out and directed by the women.

AFTER AMERICAN GENIUS

Impenetrable as is Afghanistan to foreigners generally, the ruler of that country has given an American engineer authority to build a $600,000 hydro-electric plant to light his capitol and provide power for its industries.

THREE EXPLORERS CROSS GREENLAND

The years 1912-13 have been marked by an important advance in the exploration of the vast interior of Greenland, no fewer than three different traverses of the ice-sheet, one of them at almost its greatest extension in width, having been successfully accomplished. The competence of the scientific experts who have taken part in the journeys makes it certain that the results, when fully worked out, will be of the greatest value from a scientific point of view. The three expedition are described in the journal issued by the Royal Geographical Society.

The first expedition to start was that of Knud Rasmussen, who, with the young Dane, Freuchen, had left Copenhagen for an extended research in the Greenland region in July, 1910. Rasmussen founded the station of Thule in North Star Bay, intended to form a connecting link between the Arctic highlanders and the Danish settlement, and as a base for exploring, and scientific expenditions.

In 1911, moved by anxiety for the fate of Einar Mikkelson and Iversen, Rasmussen resolved to lead a relief expedition, but unfavorable conditions made it necessary to postpone the start till the next year. The party consisted of Rasmussen himself, Freuchen, Uvdloriak and Inukitsork. Arctic highlanders; four sledges and 53 dogs. On April 6, 1912, they started from the Clements Markham Glacier, just north of Herbert Island. After ascending to the island ice, they made good progress. At first they built snow huts, but they soon found it much better to use their tent. On May 9, 1912, the head of the Danmark Fiord was reached, the dogs being still in good condition, though some were lost in the difficult descent of the island ice. The highest point of the route was 7,300 feet above sea level, and a total distance of 764 miles had been covered.

They made their way down the Danmark Fiord until they reached the sea, and then proceeded up another fiord. Finding the coast barren and without game, they crossed from the south to the north side of the fiord, where there was more vegetation and game was plentiful. There were traces of musk oxen, hares and lemmings, birds in the air and seals in the water, flowering saxifrage and yellow poppies.

There were marks of Eskimo tent places, but no winter huts. On June 17 they came to a steep glacier at the head of the fiord, which was named Byboe's Glacier. On the north side there was a valley full of flowers which the party valled Valmuedalen. (Valley of the Poppies).

The second party to start was that of the Swiss savant, Dr. de Quervain, who, in 1909, had visited western Greenland, but had been forced to turn back from the edge of the inland ice. This party started on its march of the ice from Disco Bay on June 20, 1912. For the first 20 or 25 miles the ice was free from snow, with many water holes and crevasses, which caused much trouble. After reaching the snow the party nearly met disaster on a snow-covered lake. The expedition owed its success in great part to the endurance of the dogs, which had been obtained on the west coast, but had to be killed at the end of the journey by agreement with the authorities in order to avoid the risk of carrying a malady to which they are subject from the west to the east coast.

The expedition of Capt. Koch, a coadjutor of Mylius Erichsen, crossed the island at its widest. The personnel and stores of his expedition were landed in July, 1912, partly at Danmark Harbor and partly at Storm Cape. The leader had decided to depend for transport on ponies, of which 16 were landed, but 13 stampeded at once and only 10 were eventually recovered.

The party was employed for over two months in transporting stores across the northern portion of Dove Bay in the direction of Queen Louise Land, which had been chosen as the site of the winter quarters. Many difficulties were encountered, and the motorboat sank when attempting to push a way through newly-formed ice. A way was found with much difficulty up the much-crevassed glacier front to the surface of the great ice stream which descends between Queen Louise Land and Germania Land, but many of the stores were lost through the calving of the glacier.

Thei ce-sheet proved so rough and furrowed by water courses that all hope of transporting the impedimenta to Queen Louise Land had to be abandoned. Winter quarters were therefore established on the ice. Capt. Koch broke his leg through a fall into a crevasse 50 feet deep, and was laid up for three months. The winter was passed in scientific and other work, and the party experienced no discomfort from the cold. One excursion on ponies revealed a practicable route over the ice, and in subsequent sledgetrips a depot was established on the west side of Queen Louise Land at a height of 3,600 feet.

The final start on the 700-mile march to the west coast was made on April 20. In the beginning the party was held up by a blizzard lasting 12 days, and during the march they often had to face violent storms. The ponies suffered severely, becoming snowblind and exhausted, and three had to be killed. The men suffered from frost bites, but these were not serious. As the centre of Greenland was approached the wind moderated, veering more to the south, and finally dying down. The altitude was between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and the diminished air-pressure troubled both men and ponies, while the intense solar radiation, coupled with the low nightly temperature, blistered the skin and caused sores.

During the first part of the journey the snow was hard but deeply furrowed, and when the surface became more even the ponies sank in the soft snow. The supply of fodder proving insufficient, four more had to be killed on June 11. With the westward slope the wind rose again, blowing from the southeast, so that a sail could be hoisted. The slope became steeper and the melting snow formed surface pools connected by deeply sunk streams.

The observations made on these expeditions have thrown much scientific light on the great ice-filled interior of Greenland. Previous to 1912 the only crossing effected had been that of Nansen in the south, where the width is comparatively small, and of Peary in the far north.

Capt. Koch's summary of the scientific work done by himself and his companions include information on the topography, vegetable and animal life, and in particular the mapping of a good part of Queen Louise Land; observation of the movements, structure, and internal temperature of the ice; a complete meteorological record and observations on the climatology—especially the peculiar desert climate of the high ice fields; photographs of mirage, aurora, polarization of light and observations on zodiacal light.

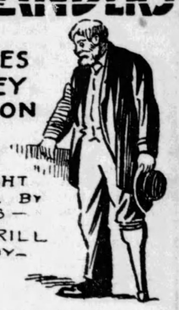
Abe Martin

I hain't heard o' nobuddy who wants t' stop living on account o' th' cost.

Oh, fer th' good ole days when a feller could hold his head up in a community without havin' his clothes pressed three times a week.

THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON



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CHAPTER XIX—(Continued)

"It never was that! I never concealed a thing. Only here, when I drifted back to the old town, what was the use? All dead and buried, Arne."

"This girl?" Arne turned abruptly to Ladeau. "You know what became of her?"

"Dat Wiley man—ask him!"

"I was told," retorted Wiley, "that she died. It was after I went West—two years after. I—I sent her money, Arne. You see we never lived together—we couldn't make it go. And we parted—and she . . . died!"

Arne took his hand. "I don't care. I won't ask any more. I'm with Purcell. We'll be with you to the finish.' He turned away with sort of choke. To Arne Vance, with his ascetic humor of a propagandist, his capacity for enthusiasm, Curran had become, since his victory, a figure panoplied with power, their leader, their loved one. He had still a boy's vision and the need of hero-loving. When he had gone out to his team at the hitching-rail, Rube Van Hart sauntered after. "So Wiley's running for Congress? Sufferin' Johnson, Arne—I can't believe it! But if this here Cajun I brought up from the bush-league towns is going to hurt him, I'll kill the cuss! Yes, sir; take him to Eagle Point and let him fall off—accidentally."

Arne looked back at the News shop. Harlan was in the door. The Cajun, in Wiley's office seat, rolling a cigarette, had come to stay, it seemed. "Hurt him?" blurted Arne. "That story would beat him, if Tanner and his crowd ever got it! But we—we can keep it close, Rube, if you'll help."

"Help? Help Wiley? Why we was kids together—him and me!"

He got in with Arne and they drove off to the stables.

Back in the office, Ladeau, with the air of a barber in distress, oily-haired, shabby of coat, was fumbling in a pocket for tobacco. Curran silently extended his case.

"Merci!" smiled the Cajun. "Yo' sho' nev' fo'get old friends, Wiley!"

Still Curran had no word. Harlan, studying him silently, had never seen him so in a dream. The stranger settled himself in the chair with the air of one who had come on a lucky turn of fortune. "And I come up wif dat Rube and find yo' first thing! Rube say you run fo' congress?"

"Yes. I have the nomination."

"Who'd t'ought dat? Old Wiley who used to play dat guitar fo' dem island girls to dance at La Chenere!"

The candidate ran his hands through his hair and looked off at the Methodist Church spire. "It's different up here, Maurice. I—I'm mighty glad to see you but I—I—wish you hadn't come!" He seemed to have forgotten Harlan's presence. Suddenly he uprose and came swiftly to the other.

"See here, Maurice! Why can't you get out of town? You see you'll get to talking, if you hang around; and my friends—it will bother them! Personally, I don't care, but they—the people, these western country people—"

He stopped. In Ladeau's small eyes was a curious confidence of evil.

"Eheu! Dese Yankees! Dey boil d' coffee, Wiley! Savages! But dey don't know you, eh? Dat it?"

Curran was staring out the window. Ladeau came nearer. "I reckon yo' got a dollar fo' an old friend, Wiley?"

Wiley's hand went down. "Here."

"Mebbe five dollars? Look at dem shoes—name of God! Dat Rube—we walk from St. Joe!"

"I—haven't that much here, Maurice. But—well, I'll get it. But for God's sake, go; let me think a bit!" Then, as Ladeau shambled on a step, he hurried to him. "Wait. You know of Adrienne? She died—are you sure she died?"

"Madame Artois tell me when I go back to N'Awlyns fo' years after. She say she write yo'. She say yo' send back wan beautiful letter when Adrienne died—just what a poet would say, Wiley. Wan beautiful letter—but no money to bury Adrienne!"

"I—know. I was broke out in Arizona, Maurice. Madame Artois knows that. I just could thank her for taking care of Adrienne, that was all."

"Oh, madame know! She cry when she read that letter. All women yo' can make cry, somehow, madame she say. Ehue, dat beautiful letter!"

Curran was watching past him to the western sky. "Tomorrow," he muttered, "come back, Maurice, and I'll do what I can—that money. But I—haven't much. I'm in debt terribly."

He watched Ladeau shamble down the street feeling of the dollar, turning presently into the billiard hall among the idlers. He did not see Harlan in the shadows. After a while he raised his hand toward the shiftless figure. "That—might have been me! Me—me! But God help me—I'm saved!"

From the numbing vision of his own past he turned slowly and saw the younger man. He came to him swiftly. "Do you hear, Harlan? Just that—a shambler, a wreck!" He sat down and covered his face with his hands. Presently he writhed with some agony. "God, what a man misses," he exclaimed, "what he flings away! What ghosts come back, Harlan! After twenty years!"

"What is it, Wiley—that hurts so?"

"I don't know. Fear—that must be it. Nervous fear. Of late it's been so fine just to live, Harlan. To go down the street and feel that you've done something! That you have ambition, purpose; and that they've counted with men. That's it—that you've won! New hope, new courage; I've felt like shouting it to all the world!"

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Peculiar After Effects of Grip This Year.

Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition.

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition, particularly the kidneys, which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an atack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Regular size bottle 50 cts and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"I know, Wiley."

"No, you don't boy. You've got to be down and out first; you've got to be adrift and lose hope, and know yourself the failure first, before you can ever realize how fine it is to succeed, how sweet it is to live. Oh, boy, when I was your age I drifted over all the old West—it was a big adventure. I wanted to write what I felt—its sweep and power and bigness! Nevada, New Mexico, California, Alaska—wherever life beat fast and free, I wandered. But I couldn't write it—no—no! It was too big and splendid for me—the epic. But I lived it. Harlan! And then I came back here when father died and left me the old shop. No one knew; I had failed, that's all. I settled down here and worked, but the old fire ardor was gone. Eight years of this village—common, prosy, dull—not one to speak with of the big things but you and Janet! And then I awakened—why here was the poem I had dreamed and lost—here was my work, my place, my people—" He lifted his arm and swept it out to hills beyond the leafy Square. "Yes, I got back my old spirit, my fighting soul, but I didn't put it into a poem, Harlan—but into politics, this battle—and won!"

Harlan had stirred before his ecstacy. Was this the man of yesterday?—this winging spirit, whom the smug town had never understood?—who had come back to an ennobling youth?

Wiley came to put his hand upon the younger man's shoulder: "I won, and there's something for me, Harlan. There's work, there's life—there's love!" He straightened and struck his fists together. "And I am not afraid, boy! I tell you I've not been myself all this year—I've been reborn!" He sat at his desk and stared out at the summer night. "The glory of it! The beauty of it!" Again he turned and reached his hand across the table to his friend. "Oh, the great hours we've spent here, boy! You can't tell what it all meant. You are so different from me, but here your manhood was formed, Harlan—and you watched my fight, too! Just battering away here at the old press—and then the light dawned. She came, Harlan!"

"She? Janet?"

The other man stared at him. "Janet? Why, no! Aurelie!"

Harlan did not stir. Then he muttered as to himself. "They told me!"

"Told you?" A high and serene smile came to Curran's face. "I didn't think any one knew! Why, who could guess Oh, well—what matter? It's as Old Mich says: 'A little child shall lead 'em! Done lead 'em to the land o' joy!' Yes; that was it, Harlan. She led that old whisky-peddling soldier to love and decency; and she led me out of failure! God bless the kid with all her impudence and poses and absurdities!"

"You never told me, Wiley!"

"What was there to tell?" It just grew on me—that's all." Then he stopped still; so still were they both that the crickets in the old shop wall resumed their singing. Wiley first groped to utterance. He turned, and his voice was a whispr.

"Harlan, that old affair?—you and Aurelie? You don't love her!"

"Yes."

Again the pause. And again the mutter in the dusk. "Why, boy, you told me long ago you'd given her up. She outraged you—your people—your standards—everything. Why, I never dreamed—" He stared speechlessly.

"No, I never told you. But I do, Wiley! I've waited—sometime she'll need me—sometime, when things go wrong in this abominable business she's in! I've worked and waited and kept silent—but I've watched!"

"She doesn't love you."

"She does."

The elder man was still. And suddenly the other leaned to him. "See here. What do you mean, Wiley?"

Mean?"

"Yes. They told me—see here—do you love her?"

Curran was silent again. Then his soft laugh, but it was wrung from a strange loneliness.

"Love her? Are they saying that? Poor kid! As if she hasn't enough to contend with as it is! And I?"

"I ask you, Wiley?" The younger man's voice rose in passion. "Tell me!"

"You ought to know. You know what you've always been to me, boy. No one closer—no one in all the world! And what was finest for you—what was for your happiness—that is what I wanted always. But Aurelie—I couldn't think of that, somehow!"

"But love her, Wiley—you!" The younger man arose.

"No, I don't. Not that way. I can't. I'm a trifler with everything. Only Aurelie—I can't explain it. Some beautiful mystery is over it all. She touched me so! She's crept so near. She's made life and work so precious. God bless the kid! I tell you I can't understand it, Harlan!"

But the other man stared at him with his jaw setting. "I understand it!" He was up and turning to the door. "Yes!" And he was gone.

Curran sat in the dusk of his shop. "Who will understand?" he whispered. "Janet? Harlan? I can't myself! To dream of her—to shelter and protect her—if that is loving, then I love—"

He broke off staring into the summer night. It grew palpitant with phantoms; fears, fancies—ghosts trooping out of the long years of failure and despair. And he had thought of late that he had defeated the misbelieving horde.

CHAPTER XX.

A Little Silver Crucifix.

That autumn, after the frost had put the fodder-cutting by, Bert Hemminger, the member of the county board from the bottoms district, drove down the road that wound from the clay hills back of the quarries to town, and came upon a curious sight. About the abutment of the unfinished bridge, under which the diverted waters of Sinsinawa Creek were to flow back to a long choked channel, were cement barrels and grading machines scattered as if abandoned in some confusion. No work was being done beyond the line fence, and 40 yards from that, on a blackened stump, sat a gaunt and silent man who rested a shotgun across his knees.

The county board member stared and then drove on. In front of Lindstrom's gate, where he turned to town, Hemminger saw Uncle Mich sitting on a broken wagon tongue. "What's this fool John doing up here?" he asked.

Michigan continued to whittle the old vegetable basket under whose cover he was wont to peddle his illicit trade. "Won't let the Tanner foreman finish the job, Mr. Hemminger. Done told 'em agin to quit. Perkins, the foreman, laid off his men and went back to town to complain agin."

"John'll get hurt foolin' with Perkins' dagos—and the law, too." The supervisor's eye went to the old man's basket. "Uncle Mich—when this new district attorney is elected, all you fellows will have to quit the whisky trade!"

"I reckon. The sheriff he ax all us bootleggers to let up until after he gets re-elected! But I quit for good."

"Quit? You?"

"Done quit. My little girl did it, Mr. Hemminger. She and Mr. Curran, they done want me to quit. Mr. Curran and our little girl."

Mr. Hemminger drove on with a sigh. The story of "them actresses" had done Mr. Curran no good, despite his winning fight. Neither did his Quixotic championship of the Pocket squatters. Mr. Curran was always meddling in some unprofitable affair, the defender of some lame-dog cause. When Mr. Hemminger reached Janet Vance's office to discuss the new seats for his district school with her, he touched on Mr. Curran's weaknesses. "Somebody ought to hold Wiley in tight, Miss Vance. He needs it. And he's coming on so big, Wiley is."

She smiled, wondering what curious pain it gave her to hear Curran praised by these rugged men of the country who daily came to her office. Her farmer constituents took a shy gratification in Janet's appreciation of their homely affairs. They were proud of her, also. "Old Jake's girl was a smart one—maybe she would marry this new fighting governor who was so mighty interested in her! But then there was Wiley Curran!" They were proud of him, too.

To Be Continued.

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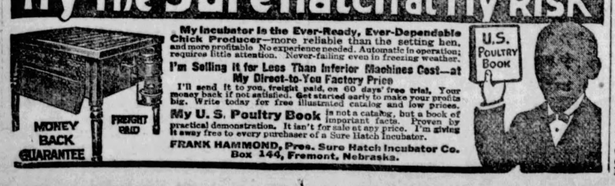

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to know what was wrong with one of my hogs. It was 16 months old last fall and when I begin to fatten the others it did not eat well. The latter part of January I killed it and upon opening the abdomen about four gallons of water ran out. The right lung had grown fast to the ribs, and the liver was unusually large.—T., Fairview, Pa.

Some time ago I purchased a duck at the produce house, but so far have been unable to find out what kind he is. The head resembles a turkey somewhat, but instead of a comb there are feathers about one inch long. The neck and breast are white, while the back and wings are greenish black, with a few white feathers in the middle of the wings. It hisses like a goose and does not make any other sound. Will some reader please tell me to what breed this fowl belongs.—L., Flora, Ill.

Time to Cut Timber.

In answer to the question about the best time to cut timber, will say that it is from the middle of July to the last of August. The last flow of sap is going up then and is of the consistency of linseed oil. This remains and fills the pores and therefores keeps the water out. It is best to cut timber for fuel in winter.—P., Marion, Ind.

Hog Cholera Cure.

I have found that a cure for hog cholera is Jalap powder, mixed with fresh milk or warm water. If this is given once or twice a month cholera will be prevented. It can be purchased at any drug store.—H., Damascus, Va.

Water Cress as a Crop.

Water cress as a crop may appeal to many as being a jest, yet as means for making pin money there is probably no easier way than shipping a few crates of cress a week to the large cities. There is a demand for this dainty garnish the year round, and it brings from 25 to 50 cents a dozen bunches.

Where the cress grows wild, all that is necessary is to cut it and tie it in bunches for shipping, and in most small streams it will be found in abundance. The bunches should be about three inches in diameter. Care should be exercised to see that no dead leaves, sticks or other foreign matter are in the bundles as good, clean bunches always look neater than where there are yellow leaves and dead stems present.

Regular four-basket peach crates, without the baskets, are good for shipping. It is well to line the crates with heavy paper to protect the cress and to keep it in good condition. The bunches should be evenly and tightly packed with the stem end down. The tops will then show only as a mass of leaves and the cress will look much better than if half of the stems were up and the other half down.

If the cress does not grow wild it is often possible to transplant some of the roots and plants by digging them up along with some of the muck from a nearby stream of spring. The water must be shallow and without much current, but it must not be stagnant. Cress will not grow in stagnant water. Cress is almost impossible to kill out and after a bed is once made there is never any expense for tillage or for fertilizers; the only cost is that of gathering and shipping.

LIVE STOCK

Keeping the Calves Thrifty.

Keep calves separate from the older and stronger stock. They are likely to be kicked and cuffed around by larger animals, cheated out of their share of feed and crowded from shelter. We can also feed rations better adapted to their needs than where stock of all sizes are fed together.

I stall or tie each calf separately from its mates, so that there is no danger of the larger ones cheating the small and weak ones out of their feed.

This plan also enables one to train the calves to lead and be handled in every way.

The quarters where the calves sleep are kept clean, dry and well-bedded. Dark, damp quarters are disastrous to the little fellows. Calves must be kept snug and warm, but they must also have fresh, pure and abundant air at all times. On bright days give them free range in a good-sized lot.

Roughage for calves should be small, tender and succulent, as they cannot properly subsist on as coarse feed as the larger stock.

Mown oats are excellent, as they will furnish both grain and toughage. If a little corn chop and shorts are added, however, the results will be much more satisfactory.

Clover or alfalfa is fine. Fodder, if it has been cut early, and is in prime condition, makes an excellent roughage for the calves. To prove an economical feed, it should be small and contain an abundance of tender blades.

All grain and roughage fed to calves should be perfectly clean. If it is dustry or moldy it is sure to establish damaging and dangerous digestive disorders among the herd. Musty corn is especially detrimental.

In case of constipation, feed less roughage and more oats and bran, with a little oil meal. Should undue looseness of the bowels prevail, the laxative rations should be discontinued for a time, and more of the binding roughage fed till the condition of the bowels is normal.

Salt for calves is too often neglected. It keeps the bowels in free, easy working order and stimulates the flow of digestive and assimilative fluids. It should be kept where the calves can reach it at all times. Nothing upsets a calf's digestive apparatus so quickly and completely as unclean, filthy water.—Farm and Home.

Salt and Ashes for Hogs.

A good supply of salt and ashes for hogs should not be neglected. If wood ashes are available, the hogs should have all they will eat. When not convenient to feed ashes, charcoal is a good substitute, and even soft coal will be eaten for want of something better.

Hogs are never injured by eating all the ashes they want, but it is not safe to give large quantities of salt to animals not accustomed to it. The salt and ashes mixture should be kept in a low box under cover where it will be protected from rain, and should consist of about two quarts salt for each bushel ashes.

Many feeders add a few ounces of copperas to this mixture. Free access to such a mixture will preserve the health of the hogs, and sows which have had an abundance of such food rarely eat their young.

Tells why chicks die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1672 Main St., Kansas City Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

THE DAIRY

Dairying Notes.

You must not expect rich milk and large quantities from ordinary cows.

To make dairying a profitable business it is very essential to have good cows.

Ordinary cows, given the best of care, fed to the limit, will still be ordinary cows, giving an ordinary quantity of milk and not making you a definite and reasonable profit.

It is hardly to be expected that every one interested in dairy farming can have a herd of registered cows, but it is possible for most every one interested in this line of livelihood to breed up.

It does not cost any more to keep good cows than poor cows and the returns from the good cows at the end of the year so greatly exceed the returns from ordinary cows during the same period that the first time this matter is brought right home to the dairy farmer, and figured out for him, comparisons made, the Babcock test used, and the better cows selected from the ordinary ones in the herd, the farmer is usually dumbfounded and amazed, and when you still figure and add up the number of dollars that have been lost and wasted year after year, due to the fact that he has been wasting good feed and good pasture land on ordinary, non-producing, no-profit cows, he is speechless.

If you are in the dairy farming business or anticipate going into the dairy farming business, it is an absolute essental that you grow your own feed. It is hardly possible to operate a dairy farm successfully and buy feed in quantities at top market prices.

THE GARDEN

The Culture of Kale.

This vegetable is little known in America, but it is worthy of more extensive cultivation in the home garden. It supplies an esculent of good quality at a season when vegetables are scarce. It demands a deep, rich, moist loam and requires about as much room as rhubarb.

The plants are grown from seed or from root cuttings, the latter giving quicker results. If strong cuttings four to five inches long are grown in rich soil the plants may be strong enough to cut the following spring, but it is generally better not to cut them until the second year. The seeds are sown in drills and the plants transplanted to their permanent position the next year.

The young shoots are blanched as they grow in early spring. Blanching is accomplished either by heaping loose fine earth over the crowns of the plants or by covering them with inverted boxes or flower pots so that the light is excluded from the growing shoots. The shoots are eaten before the leaves begin to expand to any extent, and while they are still crisp and tender. They are prepared in the same manner as asparagus.

The roots may be dug in the fall and placed in pots or under the benches the same as rhubarb, and forced in the greenhouse. It is an ornamental plant also, for it has large, showy cabbage-like leaves, and sends up a strong cluster bearing showy white flowers.

Where to Grow Potatoes.

While we have better soils than Europe in almost unlimited area adapted for potatoes, our hot summers injure the potato plant, where they aid in the development of corn. In the corn belt there can never be profit in growing potatoes in excess of those needed locally for table use. Corn can be produced more economically, is better for stock feeding, and is a cheaper source of starch and alcohol. Further north, however, and in the elevated western districts where corn cannot be raised, potato growing has a greater future.

THE ORCHARD

Mice and Rabbits.

When the snows come the danger of orchard and young shade trees being injured by mice and rabbits is increased. The Ohio station points out that the mice often work under the snow and their damage is unnoticed until the snow disappears. Catalpa and mulberry trees are susceptible to these attacks. Mice prefer to work where there is dead grass, weeds and debris of some nature in which to harbor, and a fall of snow makes this harbor more secure. All weeds and grass should be removed from about the trees for a distance of two feet and a few shovels of dirt and cinders placed about the trees. A drove of hogs has been found to be effective in driving the mice out of a grove or orchard.

Peach Trees from Seed.

Falure to get peach seeds to germinate is most often due to allowing them to get dry before planting. The seeds ought to be planted, or mixed with sand and kept moist, almost as soon as they are separated from the peaches. If thrown out on the ground in a shady spot they may hold their vitality for a considerable time, but if kept in a dry place for several weeks, they are likely to lose the power to germinate. If the seeds are fresh mix at once with sand and keep in a shady place in the cellar or out of doors until spring. Or they may be thrown in a heap on the ground and covered with a few inches of soil.

If left out of doors, the frost will open some of the pits, and these kernels must be planted early. The uncracked ones must be carefully cracked and the seed planted.

In planting cover the kernels about two inches deep. About all of the kernels which are sound will grow if treated in this manner. If kept in the cellar all of the pits will have to be cracked.

Often one can find considerable numbers of young peach trees coming up in the garden and other places. By taking these little trees up with a spadeful of soil they can be transplanted and about all will grow and make trees large enough to bud by August.

Hunting Caterpillar Eggs.

When the trees are bare of leaves is the time to hunt the eggs of the caterpillar. Of course, there will be no eggs in orchards that have not been infested with caterpillars the past season. But annually many orchards suffer, and in these one of the effective ways of preventing injury next season is to locate the eggs now.

It is not a difficult thing to do, as the eggs are in prominent bands around the branches that are perhaps one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

Let a boy climb a tree and examine with his eye each branch separately. If the rings of eggs exist he will be able to find them, and, with a sharp knife, he can cut a slit across any part of the band, when the whole may be peeled off. It should not be dropped on the ground lest the eggs hatch there, but should be placed in a receptacle and finally burned in the range. That is the only safe disposition to make of the eggs.

The whole orchard should be carefully gone over and every batch of eggs destroyed. A little work at this time will save much damage to the foliage of the trees later.

While the weather is not too cold is the best time to undertake this task. When he cold becomes severe and the snow deep around the trees it will be impossible to undertake this. Later in the winter and in early spring the rush of work is likely to lead to its being overlooked.

Apples in Cold Storage.

A number of experiments with apples in cold storage have been made at the Iowa sation. The results briefly summerized are as follows: To keep well in cold storage, the fruit should be well covered, and carefully handled.

In comparing cold storage early and cellar storage later with continued cold storage, it was found that Grimes Golden and Sheriff could be kept in this way until Fegruary 1. Jonathan, Winesap and Northwestern Greening could be kept in the cellar storage until May 1 with but little more loss than where kept in the cold storage continuously.

Delaying the storage of fruit after packing for a short time may prove beneficial if the fruit has not ben properly ripened and the weather remains cold. For well matured specimens immediate storage is preferable.

Wrapping the fruit with paper retards the ripening process, prevents bruising in shipment, and delays the appearance of scald. Wrapped fruit will keep longer in cold storage than when packed without wrappers.

Where fruit is carefuly ripened, carefully handled and stored immediately, the package in which it is stored has but little influence on its keeping qualities.

But little difference in the keeping qualities of fruit from cultivated and sod orchards could be seen.

In selecting fruit for cold storage only the medium sized fruits should be selected for the extreme storage limit of the variety. Overgrown specimens do not keep as well as the smaller ones.

Apple scald attacks immature, poorly colored fruit first. The temperature at which the fruit is stored may influence scald. If the temperature is high enough to allow the fruit to continue the ripening processes, it may delay the appearance of scald cold.

POULTRY

Value of Hen Manure.

A recent bulletin of the Maine agricultural experiment station shows that the poultryman or farmer can materially add to the profits of his business by properly caring for the droppings of his fowls. For example, it is shown that the droppings from 1,000 fowls if preserved without needless loss are worth at least $300 per annum, and this estimate is based on the assumption that less than half of the droppings, or only 30 pounds per hen per year, can be collected.

According to the Maine station, the droppings should be collected daily and mixed with substances which will (1) prevent loss of nitrogen, (2) add sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to make a better balanced fertilizer, and (3) improve the mechanical condition of the manure so that it can be applied to the land with a manure spreader.

This can be done as follows: To each 30 pounds of the manure add 10 pounds of sawdust, good dried loam, or peat, 16 pounds of acid phosphate, and 8 pounds of kainit. Such a mixture will contain about 1.25 per cent of nitrogen, 4.5 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent of potash, which, used at the rate of two tons per acre would furnish 50 pounds of nitrogen, 185 pounds of potash, and at the present price of fertilizing ingredients is worth about $10 per ton. The mixture would furnish a well-balanced stable fertilizer, which, although not fine enough to work well in drills, can be successfully applied with a manure spreader. The treated manure should be well sheltered until time to apply to the land—that is, shortly before plowing.

Raising the Goslings.

Goslings, while young and before their backs are feathered, must be kept from running through wet grass or standing out in a rainstorm. It pays to be particular in this respect, as they die off alarmingly if allowed to get wet and cold.

Overfeeding is a mistake that many make and one which nearly always proves fatal to the gosling. Dry bread soaked in water is best for the first few days while they are learning to jerk off grass blades. They should have a small amount of cornmeal wet up stiff each morning, a large teaspoonful to a gosling is enough, and all the drinking water they want to run to, besides an abundance of short grass. Short pasture or door-yard grass is their best feed. They cannot eat the tall wire grass.

Goslings should be allowed free range from the first, and if there is no running water for them to go into while young it will be better for them, as the water chills them and stunts growth and the turtles draw the helpless young ones under.

Feeding heavily on soft corn when the goslings are well grown should be avoided, as it causes leg weakness and death in heavy birds. Full grown goslings will feed on corn fodder as well as cattle and thrive on it. During the heat of the day goslings do not eat much and shrould have plenty of drinking water placed in a shady corner where they are in the habit of resting.

Large hens make the best mothers, and four eggs are usually enough for one sitting. Geese are apt to step on the goslings and break their backs, and for that reason the old ones should not run with the goslings.

Hoppers for Oats.

Oats can be fed from hoppers, for the hens will not eat too much of them if they are properly supplied with other food. If the poultry house has the usual four-inch joists running up and down, boards can be nailed across the joists to a height of 30 inches from the floor. Near the floor a slanting board should be nailed to keep the oats from running out faster than the hens can use them. This forms a trough that should be at least five inches deep. If it is too shallow the hens will throw out the oats by the sidewise motion of their heads. A little experimenting will give a perfect arrangement. Two or more bushels of oats can be put into these hoppers at one time. After that is done the fowls need not be given other food oftener than once a day.

TRAPPING

Tanned Hides Losing Hair.

The loss of hair from tanned hides occurs only in the skins of deer, caribou, moose, elk and similar animals, and domestic animals. These animals are all "shedders," and no tanner can prevent the hair from falling out. The fault is not entirely from shedding the hair, but from breaking off of the stiff hair part way down.

Cow hides, horse hides, dog skins and skins of most wild animals hold their hair permanently unless the hide is taken off in the shedding season. Deer skins hold the hair best when taken in early fall, at the stage called the "blue coat," which is just after they have gotten out of the summer red coat, but before the long hair has grown for winter protection.

Odors may be removed from skins by wrapping in hemlock bark or smoking in cedar or hemlock smoke, or by saturating with various perfumed preparations.

WETHER SHEEP

The sub-class of mutton sheep called wethers is composed of mature castrated males. This is looked upon as chiefly a western product. Only a small percentage of the sheep sent to market are wethers. This percentage is small because both growers and consumers

A PRIME NATIVE WETHER IN THE FLEECE.

prefer lambs to older sheep. When high prices are ruling for both mutton and wool, wethers more than pay their way, but when the profit they yield is compared with that from breeding ewes, rangemen immediately see that the latter are more profitable, hence wethers are being discarded by many sheepmen.

As a mutton product wethers are desired in hotel, restaurant, dining car and steamship trade, or any place where the comparatively heavier cuts may be used to advantage. The most desirable weights rang from 95 to 110 pounds.

HELPFUL HOME SUGGESTIONS

To brighten matting dissolve one pint of salt in one-half pail of soft water, wash the matting and dry quickly with a perfectly clean soft cloth.

The sleeves and legs of old knit underwear are excellent to cover a broom for cleaning dust off the wall. Put the broom handle in the large part of the sleeves or leg and pull it up well over the broom. It cannot slip off as the more one pulls down on the wall the tighter the cloth will hold.

Never use an old frayed rag for a duster as the particles of lint and ravelings will make double work.

Spirits of camphor will remove spots from a polished dining table made by hot dishes.

Kills San Jose Scale.

In a Gettysburg dispatch to the New York Sun, it was announced recently that H. A. Surface, state zoologist, announces that he and his inspectors have discovered and are propagating a remarkable internal parasite of the San Jose scale that is cleaning up this dreaded horticultural pest throughout the eastern quarter of Pennsylvania.

"In making the announcement of the discovery, propagation and dissemination of an effective enemy of the San Jose scale," said Professor Surface. "I am announcing by far the most important horticultural event in America for the entire year.

"This parasite, which is a hymnopteron, a very minute wasplike insect, has cleaned up the scale entirely in most orchards of the counties of Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware. Orchards that were badly infested by the scale a year ago are now entirely free from it. Entire nurseries that could not get state certificates a year ago, because of bad infection, are now so clean that the best inspectors have been unable to find a living scale in them this season."

More Soap Used.

Soap is being used more and more, says the New York Times. The American Perfumer prints advance statistics gathered in the United States census of 1909, showing a great increase in all departments of the soap industry, especially in number of workers and in amount of capital involved. The wage earners increased by more than one-fifth in five years, and in the 420 establishments reported, the average value of products for each increased from $156,593 in 1904, to $265,138 in 1909. New York state leads in this industry.

THE WAY OUT

From Weakness to Power by Food Route.

Getting the right start for the day's work often means the difference between doing things in wholesome comfort, or dragging along half dead all day.

There's more in the use of proper food than many people ever dream of—more's the pity.

"Three years ago I began working in a general store," writes a man, "and between frequent deliveries and more frequent customers, I was kept on my feet from morning till night.

"Indigestion had troubled me for some time, and in fact my slight breakfast was taken more from habit than appetite. At first this insufficient diet was not noticed much, but at work it made me weak and hungry long before noon.

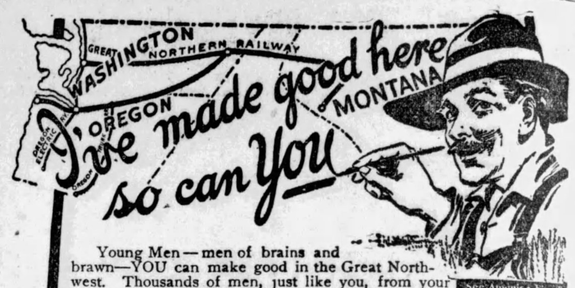
"Yet a breakfast of rolls, fried foods and coffee meant headache, nausea and kindred discomforts. Either way I was losing weight and strength, when one day a friend suggested that I try a 'Grape-Nuts breakfast.'

"So I began with some stewed fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, a soft boiled egg, toast, and a cup of Postum. By noon I was hungry but with a healthy, normal appetite. The weak, languid feeling was not there.

"My head was clearer, nerves steadier than for months. Today my stomach is strong, my appetite normal, my bodily power splendid and head always clear."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.



Young Men—men of brains and brawn—YOU can make good in the Great Northwest. Thousands of men, just like you, from your own state, have won wealth and independence as general farmers, truck gardeners, dairymen, fruit growers, poultry, stock and hog raisers, on the free or low-priced lands of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Get the "Make-Good" idea. Write at once for our "Make-Good" books.

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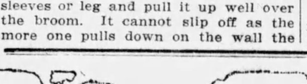

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35 BUSHELS PER ACRE was the yield of WHEAT

160 Acre FARMS in WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land. In 1913 he had a crop of 700 acres, which will realize him about $4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

W. S. Nethery, Interurban Building, Columbus, Ohio

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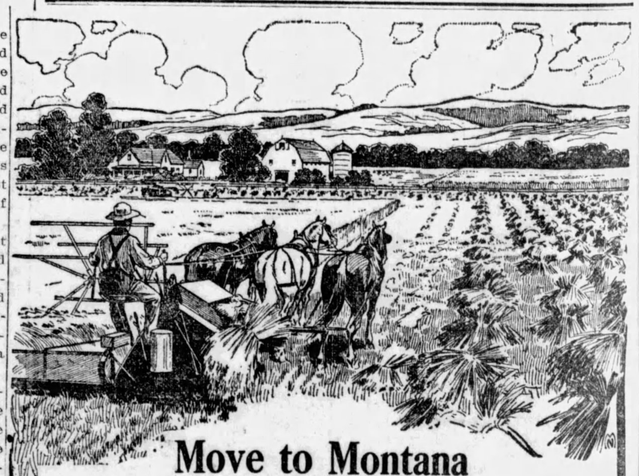

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On Head, Arms and Hands. Then All Over Body. Cried Continually. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

R. F. D. No. 2, Jeffersonville, Ill.—"When my baby was three weeks old the top of her head, her arms and hands broke out with a number of small red blisters which itched and burned causing her to scratch them. The blisters looked like heat when they first began to break out and they would get about as large as a pea. They would then fester and look like boils. Then they began to appear all over her body. She cried continually with them. She was very restless and lost much sleep at night. She would scratch them until they would bleed and she was terribly disfigured. Her clothing stuck to the blisters on her body.

"I saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and with but little faith I decided I would try them so sent for a sample. The first treatment relieved her so much that I just kept on using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and the cure was complete." (Signed) Mrs. Edith Seeger, Oct. 4, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness of the face and hands, dandruff, itching, irritated scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, as well as for irritations and chafings of infancy and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

PRISONERS ON ROAD DO WELL

Only One Man Acts Up—He Tries to Get a Drink.

By the Associated Press.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 7.—Only one of the 52 convicts sent to the "Honor Camp" at Grand Detour, Ill., to build a road, was false to the trust reposed in him, it was made known today when the men returned to the state penitentiary here. This man attempted to smuggle a flask of whisky into his tent. He was at once reported by his tent mates and sent back to prison.

E. M. Allen, warden of the penitentiary, stated that order in the camp was excellent and incidentally that the men built an excellent stretch of road.

BRYAN MAY BE SENT TO EUROPE

Visit Would Be for Purpose of Advancing Universal Peace.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—President Wilson may dispatch Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan to Europe during the next few months on a mission of peace.

If the secretary should go it will be the first time a chief of the state department has visited the old world. It will establish a precedent for visits such as have been in vogue in Europe for countless years. Mr. Bryan last night said he had no immediate intention of making the trip; nevertheless it is known the matter is under consideration, says a dispatch from John Callan O'Laughlin to the Chicago Tribune.

As precedents for the suggested tour attention is called to the visit of Elihu Root, when at the head of the state department, to South America, and that of Secretary Knox to Central America, and subsequently to Japan as the representative of the President at the funeral of the emperor. These calls of courtesy evoked, especially in Latin America, friendly sentiments for the United States.

Works for Universal Peace.

The single object of Mr. Bryan's mission, and, in fact, the one aim of the administration's foreign policy, is to advance the cause of universal peace. Although it has not so worked out in Mexico, this has been at the base of the administration's course with respect to that country. It likewise is the foundation of the attitude adopted with reference to the negotiations with Japan in connection with the California question, with Great Britain in regard to the Panama canal tolls dispute, and with Russia in respect to the Jewish and commercial treaty controversy.

The administration, however, will not be content with the amicable settlement of these matters. It desires to have a place in history through a forward step in the peaceful arrangement of international difficulties. This step is to be made:

First, through treaties with all nations designed to prevent military preparations for war pending a thorough investigation of the matter in controversy.

Second, through treaties which will reduce the tremendous expenditures in armaments.

Third, through the utilization and development of the peace machinery at The Hague.

The first feature of the policy of peace has been carried out by a submission to all nations of the Bryan plan to prevent preparations for war during an international inquiry into a pending dispute. Not a single state has failed to give approval to the underlying principle of the plan.

A number of minor countries, such as Costa Rica, Salvador, Denmark and Switzerland, have signed treaties which are awaiting ratification by the senate. Great Britain has begun a discussion of the matter with the secretary of state, and it is posible that a treaty may be signed. None of the other great powers has considered it worth while to initiate negotiations; nor is it likely any of them will do so, for the reason that the Bryan proposal contemplates an investigation of all questions, including that of national honor, which, it is contended, is a matter to be guarded by a people without reference to the views of others.

Here is the stumbling block in the way of ratification by the United States senate of treaties of this character. Many senators are unwilling to agree to permit foreigners to pass on questions involving our honor and regulation of our domestic concerns, such as the terms upon which aliens shall be allowed to own land, etc. It may be expected that a determined effort will be made to amend the treaties, so as to safeguard these points.

This possibility is deterring European nations and Japan from adopting the Bryan plan. They do not want to be humiliated, as were Great Britain and France in connection with the Taft peace treaties, through action by the senate which would make fruitless the long negotations conducted.

If Mr. Bryan should go to Europe he will try to overcome the distrust of the statesmen there arising out of the posibility of adverse amendments made by the senate. He will argue that no nation can afford to decline to permit an impartial investigation of a controversy. To do so would be to confess itself in the wrong and thereby to forfeit the sympathy of all right thinking men.

The house of representatives passed unanimously a resolution authorizing the President to propose to foreign nations a "holiday" in warship construction. What the state department has learned indicates the futility of such a proposal. Great Britain regards it as a hopeless endeavor and Germany is not content to stop the development of its navy.

A strang indisposition has been manifested by Great Britain and other great powers to hold another international conference at The Hague. Secretary Bryan has sent a circular to the governments participating in past conferences, proposing the appointment of representatives to meet some time next summer at the Dutch capital. At the last conference it was agreed that the several governments should appoint members of an international preparatory committee to draw up the program to be discussed at the next conference. The American committee has recommended many proposals.

Old People Need A Bowel Stimulant

The Ideal One is a Mild Laxative-Tonic that Will Keep the Bowels Gently Active.

MRS. MARY A. P. DAVIDSON.

Healthy old age is so absolutely dependent upon the condition of the bowels that great care should be taken to see that they act regularly. The fact is that as age advances the stomach muscles become weak and inactive and the liver does not store up the juices that are necessary to prompt digestion.

Some help can be obtained by eating easily digested foods and by plenty of exercise, but this latter is irksome to most elderly people. One thing is certain, that a state of constipation should always be avoided, as it is dangerous to life and health. The best plan is to take a mild laxative often as it is deemed necessary. But with equal certainty it is suggested that cathartics, purgatives, physics, salts and pills be avoided, as they do but temporary good and are so harsh as to be a shock to a delicate system.

A much better plan and one that thousands of elderly people are following, is to take a gentle laxative-tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts as nearly like nature as is possible. In fact, the tendency of this remedy is to strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles and so train them to act naturally again, when medicines of all kinds can usually be dispensed with. This is the opinion of many people of different ages, among them Mrs. Mary A. P. Davidson, of University Mound Home, San Francisco, Cal. She is 78 and because of her sedentary habits had continual bowel trouble. From the day she began taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin she has had no further inconvenience and naturally she is glad to say kind things of this remedy.

A bottle can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar. People usually buy the fifty-cent size first, and then, having convinced themselves of its merits, they buy the dollar size, which is more economical. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. Elderly persons of both sexes can follow these suggestions with every assurance of good results.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

Electric Railway Farm.

In order better to promote the agricultural interests of those living along the line of one of it suburban lines, and to lay the foundation for a constantly increasing freight traffic over the line, the directors of the Bangor Railway & Electric Co., Bangor, Me., have voted to purchase a farm and conduct it as an agricultural experimental station.

The farm consists of 125 acres, about six miles from Bangor, and an engineer is now engaged in laying it out so that it may be used to the best advantage for demonstration purposes. There will be one-acre plots highly cultivated for raising various kinds of crops. The farm will be equipped with driveways about the acre plots so that they may be easily seen at all times, and the company will reconstruct the roadway in front of the farm in a manner best suited for a Maine highway.

Model farm buildings will be erected, including a dairy and barns. The barn will represent the last word in sanitary eqhipment and hygienic arrangement. The foundation and floors will be of concrete, and electricity will play an important part in the operation of this department.

Changes in Missouri

Changes in the Missouri river are so rapid that a stranger can hardly realize them. For instance, at a point near Kikapoo ferry landing, where there was a maximum downstream current of about seven miles an hour and an upstream current of about two miles, the sandy bottom shifted so fast that in two days a shoal 600 feet long and two feet out of the water was cut away and the depth of water increased to two feet. In another place water shoaled 12 feet in three days. At some points shoals formed in a very few minutes, and in the same time the current would change from four miles downstream to two miles upstream. —Engineering News.

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We now give credit to home lovers without any red tape. No references, no contract, no security. Ask for our catalog and your credit card will go with it. You will then have an open charge account and can order what you wish.

We furnish an average of 1,666 homes per day for people on these easy terms.

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We do this by enormous buying, and by selling direct to an average of 1,666 homes a day. We take whole factory outputs, buy up surplus stocks. We sell hundreds of things at just one-half store prices.

5,112 Things TO CHOOSE FROM

Furniture	Silverware
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Our Spring Furniture Book pictures 5,112 things for the home. Many are pictured in actual colors. This mammoth book costs us $1 per copy, but we send it free.

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Solid Oak thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried is used throughout in construction and is finished in a rich golden shade, with a high gloss. All the cabinet work is of the highest order; construction is high class. The Large Top measures 42 inches across; is supported with deep box rim and extends on smooth running guides opening and closing without the slightest effort. Full Square Boxed Base is non-dividing, made of extra heavy solid oak stock, measures 7 inches across and is supported by 4 massive broad legs with deep carved claw feet. A handsome piece of furniture. Table comes in 6 ft. length only. Shipping weight about 140 lbs.

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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6524—Misses' Dress.

Smart costume in the coat blouse style. The skirt has three gores and the tunic can be used or omitted. A very effective style for making in two materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 54 in. plain goods and 1¾ yards of 44 inch material.

6552—Ladies' Dress.

The feature of this dress is the collar, which is joined to ornamental revers at the side for the little vest. The closing is slightly diagonal, body and sleeve are in one. The three-piece skirt closes in front and is gathered in the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 44 in. material.

6374—Ladies' Dress.

This graceful one piece model has the simplest possible style of blouse, gathered along the shoulder seams in front and opening in the center of the front. A tiny V is left exposed at the neck and a wide collar is used as trimming.

The pattern 6374 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

6312—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

A group of tucks at each shoulder is used in front and a plain back joins in regulation manner. Shirt sleeves end at the wrist in a cuff. The model is suitable for challie, linen, madras, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 36 inch material.

6257—Ladies' Box-Plaited Waist.

This waist has a large box-plait down the front and another down the back. The closing is in front. The low neck is trimmed with a wide collar and the long sleeves end in a deep cuff. A tight fitting guimpe.

The pattern 6257 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

5917—Ladies' House Dress or Work Apron.

This may be made high in the neck and answer as a wrapper or house dress, or it may be cut out at the neck and sleeves shortened or omitted and worn as an apron. Gingham, other wash materials and brilliantine are suitable.

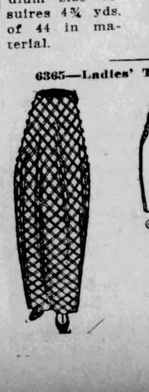
The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¾ yds. of 44 in. material.

6580—Child's Night Gown.

This design offers the simples form of square yoke model. It has round or square yoke model. It has round or square neck, full lower portion and bishop sleeves, long or short. Suitable for muslin, cambric, cotton, crepe and wash silk.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2¾ material.

6365—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt.



One of the fashionable peg top designs, flaring a little at the hips. This is an excellent model for plaid and striped materials as well as for plain goods.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yds. of 44 in. material.

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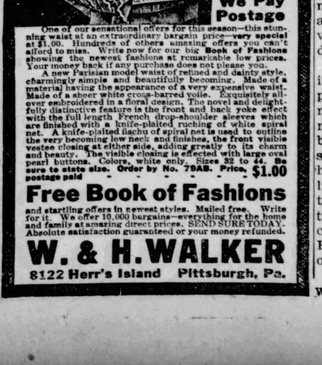

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RADIUM FAILS TO CURE R. G. BREMNER

New Jersey Congressman Put Up Game Fight for Life.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—Robert Gunn Bremner, member of congress from the Seventh New Jersey district, and editor of the Passaic Daily Herald, died today of cancer at a local sanitorium, where he had been undergoing radium treatment since last December. He had been suffering from the disease four years.

Mr. Bremner was 39 years old and married, but childless.

Moods of Disease.

Mr. Bremner came to Dr. Howard Kely's sanatorium to try the radium after physicians in this country and Europe had vainly tried to cure him. It was found that the disease had made such inroads upon him that little could be done to help him and that the fight against death would be made with all the odds against him. Mr. Bremner was optmistic, however, and tubes containing $100,000 worth of radium were applied to the growth. For a time the patient seemed to improve and members of his family frequently expressed the belief that he would recover. They clung to this hope until a few days ago when the sick man was seized with a sinking spell.

He Grew Weaker.

From that time on, Mr. Bremner grew steadily weaker, although he several times rallied in a surprising manner, aided by his strong vitality and powerful will. In his last days of suffering Mr. Bremner still fought on and insisted that he would get well. He declared that he wanted to go back to congress to fight for a bill to have a government-owned radium institute, so that this mineral could be at the disposal of the rich and poor alike.

Mr. Bremner was a warm personal friend of President Wilson who was kept constantly advised of his condition and who frequently sent him messages of sympathy and encouragement, accompanied with flowers.

Mr. Bremner's election to congress was accomplished while he lay in bed ill. He did not make a speech. The election is said to have been a tribute to his pluck.

On the night before the election President Wilson, then governor of New Jersey, visited Passaic and made a speech for Bremner.

Mr. Bremner was a native of Kelss, Caithness, Scotland, whence his family emigrated to Canada, when he was a youth. His mother, Mrs. Alexander Bremner, is living in Camilla, Canada.

WOMEN PUT OFF AGAIN

Washington, Feb. 9.—Consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was deferred again in the senate today because several senators gave notice they wished to discuss it later. A large gathering of suffrage supporters which packed the galleries expected to see the resolution pass, was disappointed.

A reasonably active man walks about 297,200 miles in 84 years, just walking about his house and place of business.

WOULD END THE EVIL OF DIVORCE

Amendment to Federal Constitution Is Now Proposed.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Divorce with the right to remarry would be prohibited forever in the United States and in all places under the nation's jurisdiction by an amendment to the federal constitution proposed in the senate today by Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana. Enactment of uniform marriage laws for all states and territories, with provision for separation without permission to remarry, would be directed by the amendments.

With the states of the union granting more than twice as many divorces as all the rest of Christendom combined, Senator Ransdell told his colleagues that the time had come for the nation itself to put down this menace to "the chief bulwark of society, the home—the maker of good citizens and the model on which every wise government is founded."

"The remedy by constitutional prohibition is drastic," said the senator, "but the malady is so fatal that nothing short of it will prove efficacious. In the United States divorce is spreading with alarming rapidity. It has permeated every walk of life, and is prevalent among every class of people. The total number of divorces granted in 1867 was 9,937, or 27 per 100,000 population. Forty years later, in 1906, there were 72,062 divorces, or 86 per 100,000. Thus in actual numbers there were more than seven times as many divorces granted in 1906 as in 1867, or allowing for the increased population, divorce had increased 319 per cent.

"If divorces multiply at the same rate in the future as in the past—and there is every indication that they will increase faster—then before the middle of this country we will have annually in the United States 275 divorces per 100,000 population, or one divorce for every five marriages.

"If the United States were to write in the constitution an amendment prohibiting absolute divorce, it would not be taking such a radical step as might at first be thought, but would be following a beaten path. Our own state of South Carolina—all honor to her—forbids divorce. It is absolutely prohibited in Italy, Spain and to two-thirds of the population of Austria-Hungary, while the Latin-American countries of Mexico, Argentina Republic, Brazil, Peru, Chile and others have similar laws.

"Shall not the United States take warning from Rome's example?"

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

his way among the men. There was a new burst of song as Mukee and his Crees pulled down a second caribou but the boy paid no attention to the fresh excitement. He thrust his knife into its sheath and ran—ran swiftly through the packs of dogs fighting snarling over the scraps that had been thrown to them; past Maballa, who was watching the savage banquet around the big fire, and into the little cabin, to Melisse.

Here he flung himself upon his knees, and for the first time he caught the baby in his arms, holding her close to him, and rocking her to and fro, as he cried out sobbingly the words which she did not understand.

"An' when I fin' heem an' kil' heem, I will come back to you, my angel Melisse," he whispered. "And then you will luf Jan Thoreau for letting out the blood of a missioner!"

He put her back into the little bed, kissed her again, took down his violin from its peg in the wall, and turned to the door.

CHAPTR VIII.

The Fight at Dawn.

For a few moments Jan stood with his back to Melisse and his eyes upon the carnival about the great fire. As he looked, the third caribou was pulled down from its spit, and the multitude of dogs rushed in upon the abandoned carcasses of the other two.

He caught his breath quickly as a loud shout and the wailing yelp of a hurt dog rose for an instant above all other sounds. Only one thing was wanting to complete another picture in his brain—a scene which had burned itself into his life for ever, and which the strove to fight back as he stood staring from the doorway. He half expected it to come—the shrill scream of a boyish voice, an instant's sullen quiet, then the low-throated thunder of impending vengeance and the fight!

With marvelous quickness his excited mind reconstructed the scene before him into the scene that had been. He heard the scream again, which had been his voice; saw, as if in a dream, the frenzied rush of men and the flash of knives; and then, from where he lay trampled and bleeding in the snow, the long, lean team of swift huskies that had carried in mad flight the one whose life those knives sought.

Williams had been there; he had seen the fight—his knife had flashed with the others in its demand for life. And yet he—Jan Thoreau—had not been recognized by the factor out there beside the caribou roast!

He hurried toward the fire. Half way across the open he stopped. From out of the forest opposite Cummins' cabin there trailed slowly a team of dogs. In the shadows of the spruce, hidden from the revelers, the team halted. Jan heard the low voices of men, and a figure detached itself from the gloom, walking slowly and in the manner of one near to exhaustion in the direction of the carnival.

It was a new team. It had come from the trails to the east, and Jan's heart gave a sudden jump as he thought of the missionary who was expected with the overdue mail. At first he had a mind to intercept the figure laboring across the open, but without apparent reason he changed his course and approached the sledge.

As he came nearer, he observed a second figure, which rose from behind the dogs and advanced to meet him. A dozen paces ahead of the team it stopped and waited.

"Our dogs are so near exhaustion that we're afraid to take them any nearer," said a voice. "They'd die like puppies under those packs!"

The voice thrilled Jan. He advanced with his back to the fire, so that he could see the stranger.

"You come from Churchill?" he asked.

His words were hardly a question. They were more of an excuse for him to draw nearer, and he turned a little, so that for an instant the glowing fire flashed in his eyes.

"Yes, we started from Etawney just a week ago today."

Jan had come very near. The stranger interrupted himself to stare into the thin, fierce face that had grown like a white cameo almost within reach of him. With a startled cry, he drew a step back, and Jan's violin dropped to the snow.

For no longer than a breath there was silence. The man wormed himself back into the shadows inch by inch, followed by the white face of the boy. Then there came shrilly from Jan's lips the mad shrieking of a name, and his knife flashed as he leaped at the other's breast.

The stranger was quicker than he. With a sudden movement he cleared himself of the blow; and as Jan's arm went past him, the point of the knife ripping his coat-sleeve, he shot out a powerful fist and sent the boy reeling to the ground.

Stunned and bleeding, Jan dragged himself to his knees. He saw the dogs turning, heard a low voice urging them to the trail, and saw the sledge disappear into the forest. He staggered from his knees to his feet, and stood swaying in his weakness. Then he followed.

He forgot that he was leaving his knife in the snow, forgot that back there about the fire there were other dogs and other men. He only knew that once before he had seen a sledge slip off into the wilderness; that its going had left him a life of hatred and bitterness and desire for vengeance; and that this was the same man who was slipping away from him in the same way again.

He followed, sickened by the blow, but gaining strength as he pursued. Ahead of him he could hear the sound of the toboggan and the cautious lashing of a whip over tht backs of the tired huskies. The sounds filled him with fierce strength. He wiped away the warm trickle of blood that ran over his cheek, and began to run slowly at first, swinging in the easy wolf-lope of the forest runner, with his elbows close to his sides.

At that pace he could have followed for hours, losing when the pack took a spurt, gaining when they lagged, an insistent Nemesis just behind when the weighted dogs lay down in their traces. But there was neither the coolness of Mukee nor the cleverness of Jean de Gravois in the manner of Jan's running. When he heard the cracking of the whip growing fainter, he dropped his arms straight to his side and ran more swiftly, his brain reeling with the madness of his desire to reach the sledge—to drag from it the man who had struck him, to choke life from the face that haunted that mental picture of his, grinning at him and gloating always from the shadow world, just beyond the pale, sweet loveliness of the woman who lived in it.

That picture came to him now as he ran, more and more vividly, and from out of it the woman urged him on to the vengeance which she demanded of him, her great eyes glowing like fire, her beautiful face torn with the agony which he had last seen in it in life.

To Jan Thoreau there seemed almost to come from that face a living voice, crying to him its prayer for retribution, pleading with him to fasten his lithe, brown hands about the throat of the monster upon the sledge ahead, and choke from it all life. It drove reason from him, leaving him with the one thought that the monster was almost within reach; and he replied to the prayer with the breath that came in moaning exhaustion from between his lips.

He did not feel the soft, sun-packed snow under the beat of his feet. He received the lash of low-hanging bushes without experiencing the sensation of their sting. Only he knew that he wanted air—more and more air; and to get it he ran with open mouth, struggling and gasping for it, and yet not knowing that Jean de Gravois would have called him a fool for the manner in which he sought it.

To Be Continued.

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JANUARY WATCH AWARD.

The premium watch for the month of January goes to a worker in North Carolina. A list of 143 names wins.

We have noticed that men do not look up to the girl who is hobbled.

Clothes do not make the man, nevertheless all dogs bark at tramps.

Cincinnati will permit her school teachers to marry, provided they get a chance.

Now and then California's remarkable climate is postponed on account of the weather.

Times have grown better for tramps. In these days few families have wood to saw.

With some people patience ceases to be a virtue about a week or ten days earlier than with others.

What Mexicans need is a gun that they can shoot with one hand while rolling a cigarette with the other.

No man whose liver is not in good working order will admit that he is wrong and the other fellow right.

Arms are to be sent from the United States for the Mexican rebels. Legs are what Huerta will need soon.

Suspenders are coming back, it is said. One of the rare cases where style and convenience will go hand in hand.

A Philadelphia man has made forty-eight attempts to commit suicide. Some men can't make a success of anything.

Qualified electors might go to the polls every fall and vote on the weather, and yet much of it would remain unsettled.

At the first opportunity he gets President Wilson should ask the Democratic party where he stands on the suffrage question.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, seems to have succeeded in making common sense popular among Washington society people.

"Woman is still a mystery," says one editor. And perhaps it is well that she is. If she were solved she might not be half so interesting.

"Patience is the most necessary thing in the world," said old Confucius. He must have incubated that idea before sleep was invented.

President Wilson may get away with his pronunciation of "been" all right, provided he doesn't refer to old-fashioned Democrats as hasbeans.

"A man in Texas is suffering from hydrophobia on account of a skunk bite." It is very rare that a skunk is driven to the necessity of biting an enemy.

North Dakota has a man named Worst who is being boomed for the United States senate. But the chances are about ten to one that he won't happen.

"A mince pie should be an inch thick," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Might as well be; mince pie dreams are too horrible to come true, anyway.

"A Pennsylvania woman wants a divorce because her husband makes her draw a plow." She ought to have it; drawing a plow is not a feminist movement.

An Oregon girl is going into the woods naked, with the intention of remaining there two months. Evidently she has no fear of being mistaken for a jack rabbit.

A German scientist figures that a man at 60 has spent three years buttoning his collar. We also figure that he has spent about six years hitching up his suspenders.

"No babies; no ballots." That, in substance, is the proposition a Canadian anti-suffragist is advocating. Has Canada no Rosalie Joneses who are willing to get their feet wet for the cause?

Boston is reported to have one hundred and fourteen different kinds of religion. Enough to throw some doubt on the old song, the substance of which was, "We shall know each other there."

Children, here is a little story about a big bear. A few nights ago two schoolma'ams were traveling a lonely road in the state of New York when they met Old Mr. Bruin. Their first thought was that they would be hugged to death, but one of them had a pocket flashlight. She pressed the button, and then it happened—the bear saw they were schoolma'ams, and he turned and ran the other way as fast as he could.

NEEDED—BETTER FARM HOMES

The English farme. lives in a house that has evolved out of the farmer's needs. It suits the English farmer's ideas of comfort and cheerfulness and utility. It is, indeed, so suitable that it fits in with the landscape, seeming a part of it and not an intrusion. The same may be said of the homes of the people who till the narrow valleys and the rough hill-sides of Switzerland, the homes of Mexican and Cuban agriculturists.

But the American farmers, if you except those who farmed the now abandoned fields of Massachusetts and Connecticut, have deve'oped nothing that might be called rural architecture. They depend on small town builders for the design of their homes. They build according to prevailing architectural styles in the outlying sections of the cities. The construct homes upon a sort of installment plan, as they have time or money for building, or the interest and desire to build. The results have not always been pleasant. The average farm home is not more comfortable than the average log cabin and it is often far more cheerless. It is not particularly suited to farm-life. It does not fit into the scene.

"Investigation of prisons, insane asylums and houses of correction," say experts of the department of agriculture in a recent report, "seem to prove the fact that the conditions which account for the existence of these institutions are often found in inadequate and unhappy farm homes. Better farm homes are needed. Pleasant and comfortable farm houses tend to hold families together, but the cheerless, unlovable and unsanitary houses drive boys and girls to the city."

The contrast of the big red barn and the squat and ugly farm house, indicating that the farmer has thought more of his stock than of himself and his wife and children, is to be beheld too often in this country. It will, of course, disappear in time. But with a veering of sentiment in favor of the household as against horses and cattle, let us hope a style of rural architecture will develop which be thoroughly convenient, sweet and cheerful and so much in harmony with its surroundings that no farm boy or girl will find the city a place of greater joy.

FOLLOWING A BUSHEL OF WHEAT

The United States department of labor has made an attempt to trace wheat from the farm to the table of the consumer for the purpose of learning what each step of trading, transportation, milling, jobbing and retailing costs. Figures for the first steps are, apparently, not hard to find. But for the final steps, they are vague and indefinite and the investigators have in part substituted explanations of the complexity of commerce for concrete statements as to profits and prices.

The elevator operator pays the farmer who brings his wheat to him about 3 cents per bushel under the price for which it can be sold on the track. The elevator operator lives an existence of uncertainty. His purchase may profit him handsomely, or it may cause him to skate upon the thin ice that covers insolvency.

The transportation costs from the point where the tracing was begun to the terminal elevators average 7.2 cents per bushel.

Commission men receive 1 cent per bushel for handling wheat. Jobbers seem to average about the same return for wheat in which they speculate.

The storage charge at the terminal elevator is 1 cent per bushel for the first twenty days, or parts thereof, and 1-40 of 1 per cent per bushel for each subsequent day.

The margin between the mill price of a bushel of wheat and the mill price of the products of the bushel was found to range from 9 cents to 13.8 cents.

The flour jobber's profit averages 9 per cent.

The retailer's gross profit on a quarter-barrel sack of flour averages 20 per cent.

In the end, the government investigators have found that a great number of hands get something of that farmer's bushel of wheat before ever it gets to the consumer as a milled, transported and baked product. But they did not find that many of these hands could be dispensed with without a complete rearrangement of the practices of commerce. To do away with the middleman is no simple matter of condemning him in the newspapers and passing resolutions against him at meetings in protest of the high cost of living.

LAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

Washington correspondence quotes Senator Townsend, of Michigan, as advocating joint action on the part of the United States and Canada for improvements which would provide a thirty-five foot channel between Montreal and Duluth.

We suppose that the correspondent failed to set down the senator's words correctly. It is probable that Mr. Townsend knows too much about the lakes even to dream of the digging of a thirty-five foot channel. One twenty-five feet in depth would be bigger than the most persistent worker for government appropriations would ask. Twenty feet between Duluth and salt water would provide adequate connection between lake ports and the seaboard. The need is not so much for a waterway which will permit vessels of the sea-going type to come up to the lakes, as for a waterway that will pass freighters of the lake design into the deep reaches of the lower St. Lawrence. A thirty-five foot channel, even if it were feasible, would call for the deepening of innumerable harbors and the reconstruction of locks, as well as for canalizing ways that in their unimproved state are negotiated with ease.

Canada has already undertaken to reconstruct the Welland canal so that craft of modern type may navigate it and there have been occasional announcements of similar work on the St. Lawrence. Most of the improvements on the lakes, the charting and lighting and channel making and lock building, have been made by Uncle Sam. Perhaps the account could be balanced by the Canadian work in hand. The need of joint action for greater improvements might not arise for many years to come.

SOME EARLY DAY HUNTING.

"Probably the most successful well managed hunt for wild game," wrote Captain Milton Peirce in the "American Field" about twenty-five years ago, "occurred December 24, 1818, in the county of Medina, Ohio."

In point of number of animals killed, the captain is entitled to pronounce the great Medina county hunt "successful." It was a hunt of extermination, a hunt for the creatures, which, making their home in three uncleared townships, fed on the crops of the neighboring farmers and upon their sheep and cattle. The hunters were six hundred men and boys armed, some of them wtih bayonets on poles, butcher knives strapped to sticks, axes and hay forks. They drew a long circle around the forest and, at a signel, closed in, killing what game they could as it appeared and driving the rest to a frozen brook which became a great slaughter pen. The bag was seventeen wolves, twenty-one bears and three hundred deer "no account," says Captain Peirce being taken of the wild turkey shot, the foxes and the coons.

There were other hunts in Ohio after the same pattern, but none quite so "successful," from Captain Peirce's way of judging an affair of this sort. Yt because of these game drives probably more than because of the narrowing of shelter and the fencing of lands, there are no deer in Ohio, no bear and wild turkey, and only occasionally a wolf, or fox, or coon.

'ROUND THE WORLD BY AEROPLANE.

It will be a long time before there is a 'round the world race by aeroplane. The machine will have to be greatly improved. Along the line of the proposed race must be supply depots, mechanicians who know how to make the kind of repairs needed and friendly populaces which will not be tempted to test their firearms on the new species of bird.

Before aeronauts race around the globe, flying machines will have crossed the Atlantic, tried themselves against the windy zones of the Rocky mountains, been made, perhaps, the vehicle of exploration and been adapted to some kind of utilitarian service.

But it does no harm to talk about following a parallel of latitude as far as it chooses to run. It gives an idea of what the birdmen are thinking and how they feel as to the possibilities of their craft. Not a great while ago a Frenchman flew over the English Channel and an American aeronaut of longer experience pronounced him foolhardy. And now there is discussion, though possibly not very serious, about circling the globe. The marvel is that there should be any such discussion at all.

BETWEEN CLASSES.

There are students in the University of Chicago who manage, between classes, to do their studying and earn their living at the following tasks:

Training athletes, driving automobiles, serving as companions to invalids, working as hotel clerks, waiters, bookkeepers, motormen, cooks, house maids, messengers, magazine and newspaper solicitors, collectors, salesmen, stenographers, musicians, telephone operators, ushers, guides, interpreters and express and laundry agents.

Opponents of university education, who charge the colleges with being hotbeds of snobbery, had better alter their stock criticism. They might, for example, denounce them as educational sweatshops.

THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

Said Mr. James J. Hill, speaking of business in the northwest:

"The fogs and mists, if there are any, are clearing away. While there have been no startling developments, conditions are good and fundamentals are sound. I do not expect what is generally called a boom, but do look for steady business. The improvement under way is of a permanent character, and for investment, rather than speculation."

As this description fits business affairs in the middle states as it fits those in the northwest, possibly it is the true picture of conditions everywhere in the country.

GETTING DOWN TO THE CRIMINAL.

Mr. George D. Ogden, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been trying to see how much the costs of transportation are responsible for the high cost of living. According to his findings, one cent would pay the freight on:

Enough apples for eight meals for a family of five.
Enough beef for one meal.
Enough cabbage for four meals.
Milk for two meals.
Onions for one and a third meals.
Oysters for three meals.
Potatoes for two meals.
Canned tomatoes for three meals.
Fresh tomatoes for two meals.
Turnips for one and a half meals.

From these results, the railroads are to be discharged as accomplices in the crime of burdensome living. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ogden is right. For as each suspect is examined and dismissed, we will come nearer to the real culprit and can shortly deal with him according to his deserts.

A FIND IN A JUNGLE.

The "original Roosevelt smile"—according to explorers—has been found chiseled in stone in a jungle in Guatamala. It was one of the ornaments, or part of a calendar system, of a Maya temple, no one is quite certain which, but there it stands amid trees and vines smiling away, with incisors displayed, as friendly and frank as the smile that has illuminated the public affairs of America these last dozen or so years.

The "Roosevelt smile" is older than the Maya civilization. It is older than any civilization of which we have record. For it is the smile of honesty and sympathy, of understanding and helpfulness. It is one that came into being when man was born and it will be known to mankind when Roosevelt is gone centuries since and his memory no better than a myth.

ARMS AND THE PURSE.

The decision of the administration to let Mexicans buy arms in the United States—whether the buyers be Federals, Constitutionalists, Zapatistas, loyalists, rebels or guerrillas—puts the issue of affairs in Mexico up to the purse which will be able to prove the fattest. This, it seems now, will be the purse of the Constitutionalists.

Huerta has had a strong advantage in that he has been able—when he has had money—to purchase munitions of war in Europe. The Constitutionalists were cut off from Europe by blockaded ports. True, arms have gone to them, but they were smuggled arms or arms that could be passed through the blockade, and so were highly expensive and in small consignments. It has been a matter of notoriety that in spite of the neutrality proclamations and the soldiery on the border, rifles and ammunition did reach the Constitutionalists. The risk of seizure made gun-running an immensely lucrative trade. With the embargo lifted, Huerta's advantage vanishes. His treasure chest is pitted against the treasure chest of Carranza. At last accounts, Huerta was close upon bankruptcy.

The Constitutional leaders have declared repeatedly that if they could obtain supplies they would quickly bring peace to Mexico. They have now the chance to make the claim good.

The Promotion of Grant in 1864

"Though everybody knew that the rank of lieutenant general was about to be revived in favor of General Grant, congress felt that it must have about so much debate about what it had fully made up his mind to do," writes E. W. H. in the Boston Transcript. "The house seems to have thought it was a duty to indicate its preference for Grant, notwithstanding that no one doubted for a moment Lincoln's determination to promote the victor of Vicksburg and Chattanooga. Congress has no right of its own motion to promote an officer by name, but it may 'authorize' the President to advance a specified officer. So when the house, by a vote of 6 to 1, had squelched Garfield's motion to lay the whole subject on the table, it adopted, February 1, 1864, 111 to 41, an amendment respectfully recommending Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois for the post about to be provided for. It took the senate more than three weeks to get around to concurrence with the house, and then it made so many modifications of the house proposal that a conference committee was required to adjust the differences between the two branches. Out of this conference committee came the simple authorization of the revival of the lieutenant generalcy, and on March 1 President Lincoln sent in the nomination of Grant. With the confirmation of Grant as lieutenant general, the Union armies, for the first time since the war opened, had a commander, one whose seniority to all other officers could not be for one second a matter of debate. General Scott had but the brevet rank of lieutenant general, and as he went into retirement soon after the battle of Bull Run, command was governed by date of commission and by presidential assignment. Controversies turning on seniority of commission were by no means uncommon among Union generals. In the very height of the Atlanta campaign Sherman, by a combination of tact and force, prevented Hooker from asserting superiority of rank to other major generals to whom Sherman had assigned special duties with commensurate powers. The higher organization of the Confederate service was better and more logical than that of the Union army until Grant attained supreme authority in the field. The Confederates had generals, lieutenant generals, major generals and brigadier generals. Authority was clearly defined by rank and within his sphere of operations a Confederate commander could be sure that his orders would never be delayed pending the settlement of a question of seniority.

"Although Grant, habitually a taciturn man, did not discuss his promotion in advance publicly, he confided to one or two of his more intimate associates what his policy would be in his advanced rank. He had made up his mind that he would command in person, in the saddle, not in an office in Washington. He had neither the desire nor the intention to become simply a chief of staff. In this determination he was warmly encouraged by Sherman, who, besides his firm conviction that the desirable unity of direction was only to be attained in field service, saw and said that Grant was the last man in the world to deal with the intrigue and pressure of which Washington life was so prolific. Grant had succeeded because he had been able to induce the government to let him alone. He would carry out general policies without question, but he intimated to the powers that were his utter repugnance to a purely nominal promotion. Of course he was beset by interviewers who sought to find whether the presidential bee was buzzing in his carelessly worn military hat. To all these he laughingly answered that the only political office to which he aspired was that of mayor of Galena, Ill., because if elected to that office he thought he could have a sidewalk built from his house to the depot."

Sunday School

THE BACKGROUND OF A GREAT NOVEL

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 15, 1914, Is "Christ's Hatred of Shams," Luke 11:37-54.

By William T. Ellis.

The most popular novel of the present season is Winston Churchill's "The Inside of the Cup." The title is taken from words of Jesus which are a part of the present Sunday school lesson. The entire story is designed to be an exposition, in modern form, of the teachings of the Master as here set forth. Whatever the defects of "The Inside of the Cup," it is certainly intended to teach one of Christ's own lessons, and in His favorite form of a parable. That such a discussion should be the favorite book of the hour argues well for the serious-mindedness of our day. Also it is a reminder that people are getting a great deal of their religious instruction from other than the conventional religious sources.

The background of the utterance, and the lesson story, was a dinner party. Then, as now, the social leaders were fond of capturing every "lion" that came along, be he a religious iconoclast, a picturesque socialist, famous writer or what not. Anything to relieve the ennui of jaded folk tired of their own company and at the end of their own resources. There was a distant similarity between the motives which led the condescending pharisee to invite Jesus to his table, as entertainer for his guests, and that which once prompted vacant-minded society folk to give a "monkey dinner."

Many a "lion" has lost both his roar and his teeth beneath these smothering attentions. One of the commonest tragedies of the pulpit, of literature, and of public life, is the attainment of social acceptability and popularity, at the cost of the loss of one's message. Jesus, however, was not of this class. He cared more for his own intellectual integrity than for the favor of any aristocracy. While not lacking in most real courtesy, He would not let his courage and message be obscured by any mistaken sense of politeness.

In the Ceremonious East.

This fresh-spirited western world has had the vigorous good sense not to let its religion become a mere matter of ceremony. There have been attempts to fix upon certain practices——as card-playing, dancing, theatre-going, for instance, as the sign and test of godliness. This has failed, because Christianity is a religion of the spirit, and the wholesome sanity of the church has recoiled from these attempts to label outward forms and observances, however good in themselves, as vital Christianity. We have all seen too many instances of men who do none of the doubtful things, such as card-playing, etc., who nevertheless show none of the spirit of the gospel. It is altogether possible for one to obey all these prescriptions and yet to be too mean to live with human beings.

This sort of thing is the essence of pharisaism. Conformity to outward ceremonies, as distinguished from a religion of the spirit, begets insincerity. The old Jews had added to the forms of the Mosaic law a bewildering array of detailed requirements. Then, as now, the east loved a religion of ceremonial. The Koran is full of it. Even as a Moslem may observe the intricate ritual of motions and washings and prayings and fastings and pilgrimage, and still remain a cruel, bloodthirsty, lecherous oppressor of his fellow-men, so the pharisee could keep the ceremonial law, even down to giving a tithe out of the mint path in his back yard, and yet remain a moral monster. And to be wholly frank, we are not unacquainted with the type of church officer who has incarnated in himself the criminal practices of "big business," who has been in unholy alliance with corrupt politicians, who has rented property at high rates for evil purposes, who has underpaid his employes and kept child laborers under the yoke.

That is the sort of man whom this rugged, truth-telling Carpenter arraigned openly, thereby causing social consternation. Every active churchworker should examine himself carefully, in the light of this tremendous passage of Scripture, remembering that the blistering "Woe unto you" was addressed to the professionally religious, and not to the outcast and disreputable.

The Sensational Speech.

No comments upon it can have the force and pertinency of this utterance of Jesus itself. The passage will at least interpret to some readers the origin of the phrase, "The Inside of the Cup."

"Now as He spake, a Pharisee asketh Him to dine with him; and He went in, and sat down to meat. And when the Pharisee saw it, he marveled that he had not first bathed himself before dinner. And the Lord said unto him, 'Now ye the Pharisee cleanse the outside of the cup and of the platter; but your inward part is full of extortion and wickedness. Ye foolish ones, did not He that made the outside make the inside also? But give for alms those things which are within; and behold, all things are clean unto you.

"But woe unto you Pharisee! for ye tithe mint and rue and every herb, and pass over justice and the love of God; but these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Woe unto you Pharisee! for ye love the chief seats in the synagogues, and the salutations in the market places. Woe unto you! for ye are as the tombs which appear not, and the men that walk over them know it not.

"And one of the lawyers answering saith unto Him, 'Teacher, in saying this, Thou reproachest us also.' And He said, 'Woe unto you lawyers also! for ye load men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. Woe unto you! for ye build the tombs of the prophets, and your fathers killed them. So ye are witnesses and consent unto the works of your fathers; for they killed them, and ye build their tombs. Therefore also said the wisdom of God, I will send unto them prophets and apostles; and some of them they shall kill and persecute; that the blood of all the prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, may be required of this generation from the blood of Abel unto the blood of Zachariah, who perished between the altar and the sanctuary; yea, I say unto you, it shall be required of this generation. Woe unto you lawyers; for ye took away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered.'

"And when he was come out from thence, the scribes and the Pharisees began to press upon Him vehemently, and to provoke Him to speak many things; laying wait for Him, to catch something out of His mouth.

Hard Knocks for Ecclesiastics..

Why should the professionally religious person, the man who makes business of the affairs of religion, so readily succumb to the fundamental temptations to avarice, self-aggrandizement, aristocracy and unbrotherliness? We shudder as we read Christ's terrific indictment of the ecclesiastical leaders of His time. Nevertheless, we know from our observation and experience that the charges lie against the door of some of their successors. Falsehood, ruthless personal ambition, rank disloyalty to friends and to honor, a total lack of concern for the real work of the kingdom — one can give names and particulars in support of these allegations against eminent ecclesiastics; while many others, of course, are real saints. Is it any wonder that some brave men in the church refuse to consider ecclesiastical positions?

Never was this particular teaching of Jesus more timely than now. This is the era of revolt against class dominance. The churches feel this. We have entered the day of democracy; and democracy demands and must have sincerity as its basis. Only true men are fit to govern themselves and one another. The moment pretense arrives, real democracy begins to depart. "Truth in the inward parts" is the very life blood of democracy.

And for that Jesus pleaded. Woe, and only woe, awaits the person who builds up a religious life primarily for other people's eyes to see. Religion is not reputation; it is character. It is the hidden, godward side of life. "The Father who seeth in secret," is its judge and rewarder. The faith taught by the Master and the apostles is a life "hid" with Christ in God; it shuns the street corners and the chief seats. There is nothing professional or self-parading about it.

In this discourse which set his hearers by the ears, the unconventional Nazarene made specifically the point, as a charge against the lawyers, or interpreters of the sacred canon, that they loaded up the people with burdens which they themselves did not bear. They preached, but did not practice. To them religion was something apart from present, every-day life, like the building of memorials to the men of a dead past. They hindered the people from understanding how near and real, and here and now true religion is. For if religion is unreal, something to be talked about and argued over and prescribed for other people, and not a new life and transformed character for one's self, it is only a show and a pretense, as Jesus said.

The Good Time Coming.

Everybody is asking how we are going to solve our clamorous social problems. Some look overeagerly to legislation. Others pin their faith upon the slow processes of education. Still others merely trust to luck. But the Jesus way, as here indicated, is the fundamental way. He wants a social order based upon sincerity and service. His program for a better world is by better men and women. The kingdom which He established, and upon which He pinned His faith, is made up of individuals who accept His platform and share His life.

There have been eras wherein religious thought overemphasized individualism; but forever the need abides for men and women whose lives are kept right in the sight of God. Among the friends of Jesus there is no divorce evil, no scandal of double living, no oppression of other men, no cruel wealth and no bitter poverty. When the religion of the spirit reigns, and people live with the supreme ambition to the will-pleasing unto Christ, the inside of the cup is clean, even if the outside is not polished.

The majority of Japanese publicists who advocate emigration do so because they desire the extension of Japanese influence, not because it benefits the emigrant.

WHERE HIS NERVE FAILS HIM

(From Register and Leader, Des Moines, Iowa.)

VARIETIES

The queen bee lays 200 eggs a day.

Coins are in circulation on an average 27 years.

Philadelphia's municipal debt is now $97,377,810.

Thirty-six states prohibit night work by children.

New York in 1913 erected 372 new buildings cost $15,916,468.

A piece of iron pipe makes the best support for young trees.

Immorality is the cause of 12 per cent of the divorces in Chicago.

There are 13,052,000 Jews in the world. America has 2,194,061.

Bibles printed in 70 languages are required for Canadian circulation.

At a recent exhibition in Germany 1,000 kinds of sausages were shown.

The cost of operating the Panama canal will exceed $4,000,000 annually.

Sponge waste is used in many German industries, especially for stuffing dolls.

Seventy-two out of every hundred Spanish inhabitants cannot read or write.

The total income from the parcel post in the year 1913 was about $80,000,000.

Antwerp, one of the four largest ports in the world, is 53 miles from the sea.

The Bristol international exhibition will be held from May to October this year.

St. Louis factories in 1912 numbered 2,585 and had an output valued at $145,657,438.

In the matter of exports the United States is rapidly overtaking Great Britain and Germany.

The United States has more than 6,000,000 factory employes and 1,600,000 railroad employes.

In England there are at least three farms devoted to the cultivation of butterflies and moths.

There are 7,875 smoke-consuming furnaces in London. Fifty-four types of apparatus are used in the metropolis.

In Russia people must marry before reaching the age of 80 or not at all. None is allowed to marry more than five times

A revenue of $29,757,275 was derived in the United Kingdom in 1911 from the consumption of more than 293,500,000 pounds of tea.

It is said that a minimum of from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 horsepower could be developed in the Appalachian mountains in the south.

An eminent authority has estimated that 91 per cent of the people of Paris have the germs of tuberculosis in their blood and are capable of spreading the disease.

United States farmers annually gather about 1,591,311,000 dozens of eggs, worth at retail more than $545,289,000, but which bring farmers only $306,688,960.

The latest census reports show that there are 9,967,039 fowls in Michigan. The annual production is 59,915,830 dozens of eggs, with a farm value of $11,734,799.

The principal means of transportation in Alaska in dog sleds. A good dog is worth $150 to $200. He has wonderful endurance and can live on Alaskan atmosphere.

The heart of the vegetarian is said to beat on an average of 58 beats to the minute, while that of the meat eater averages 72, a difference of 20,000 beats in 24 hours.

The zigzag appearance of lightning is an optical illusion, according to a German scientist, who says the effect is produced by the eyes twitching when the flashes occur.

Territory around Punta Arenas, at the extreme south of Chile, has a healthful climate. Much cattle and sheep raising is done and the district is rapidly building up.

One of the largest and most valuable timber trees of the country is the tulip tree, known to lumbermen as yellow poplar. It is related to the magnolias, but is the only tree of its kind in the world.

There is only one species of bird known whose bite is poisonous, the Rpir N'Doob or "bird of death," of New Guinea. Loss of sight, convulsions and lockjaw are symptoms which follow rapidly after the bite.

Measures are being taken to drive out a colony of beavers which have done considerable damage to a wood lot in Oquossoc, Me. They have cut down 194 trees varying from a few inches to 18 inches in diameter.

Expenditures in the United States for improvement of roads have more than doubled since 1904, according to figures compiled by the office of public roads of the department of agriculture. In 1904 expenditures for this purpose amounted to $79,771,417, while in 1912 the total was $164,332,765.

The state university lands in Arizona are to be lumbered under a cooperative agreement between the government and the state land commission. Arizona is the first state in the southwest and one of the few in the country to cut its timbered lands on forestry principles.

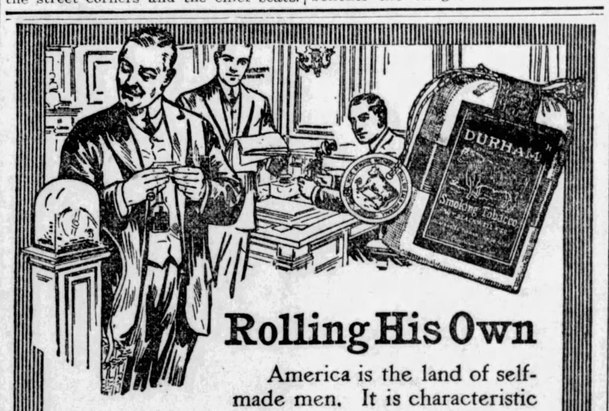
A kitten belonging to a vessel which foundered in Lake Ontario recently appeared a week later at a house near the shore and has been identified by the vessel's crew. In order to reach the land the kitten must have swum or floated two miles in the face of a heavy off-shore gale.

President Poincaire will pay an official visit to the court of Russia next May, just after the general election. It is probable that the czar will return the visit early in the autumn and that he will witness the French army maneuvers. M. Doumergue, the French premier and foreign minister, will accompany the president to Russia.

Buntal straw, which is extracted from the leaf stem of the opened buri leaf, comes chiefly from Tayabas province and upper Laguna, Philippine Islands. A peculiar feature is that farmers who raise these palm trees frequently sell or rent them to persons who extract the fibers for hat making purposes.

Tin of good quality is regarded as a nuisance in some parts of Alaska, where it is thrown aside by the gold miners. In the richest spots as much as half a pound of tin to the pan is reported, which at the present price of the ore would give the gravels a value, not allowing for costs of mining or transportation, of $18 to $20 a yard, according to assay.

It is believed that the largest kitchen in the world is that of the Bon Marche, in Paris. It provides food for all the employes of the house, four thousand in number. The smallest kettle holds 75 quarts, the largest 375 quarts. There are 50 frying pans, each of which is capable of holding 300 cutlets at a time or frying 220 pounds of potatoes.



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The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

ARM-CHAIR TOURISTS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

"I was surprised," said Mrs. Brooks, the minister's wife, "to find, at our social meeting last night, only two girls out of my class of fifteen, who had read Little Women. We were talking of the books which influence, and I said that was the one which had been my greatest childhood inspiration. Without knowing, I simply took it for granted that girls of today read it, as I did."

"I regret to say," said Ellen Mortimer, "that so many girls of today read Robert Chambers, and lightweight story writers, and on these they base their standards of life."

"That's not peculiar to the girl of today at all," observed Mrs. Brisch. "When I was a girl, back in the 60's, all young ladies read Godey's Ladies' Book, and it contained nothing but fashions and love stories."

"Yes, and perfectly sappy ones at that," said Alice Brisch, "for I read them all, in mother's attic. You knew from the first few paragraphs exactly how the story was going to end. The lovers always married and lived happily ever after."

"Well, I read the Duchess," confessed Mrs. Trent, "and that's what most of the girls of my time did."

"Nature's book seems best to me today," said Ellen Mortimer, standing at the sunny west window of the parsonage living room. She looked out on a network of shrubbery encased in ice, which the winter sun was transforming to sparkling jewels. Fringes of icicles hung from cornice and roof, and the great trees, ice encrusted, were weirdly suggestive of the garden of a fairy prince. "Under this influence, I think, we'd better read the Arabian Nights; it's the only thing appropriate to such a splendid world."

"We might read the Ancient Mariner or Snowbound," suggested Mrs. Brooks, who is fond of poetry.

"Seriously," asked Lizzie Brisch, "what are we going to read together, as a club? I thought we were going to begin at this meeting."

"We expect Mrs. Brooks to direct our literary study," said Mrs. Mehitable Brown, surveying the rows of books which enriched the plainly furnished room.

"I'd like to do a little arm-chair traveling," said Mrs. Traxler, taking up a volume of Stoddard's lectures.

"I wish I knew something about my own country," said Ellen Mortimer. "Why can't we study United States history?"

"Owen Wister's Seven Ages of Washington would help us. It is entertaining as well as instructive. There is Woodrow Wilson's George Washington and Henry Van Dyke's essay, The Americanism of Washington."

"Why couldn't we study the Concord writers in connection with our journey; therefore the revolutionary battle? We could at least read Emerson's essay on Friendship, Thoreau's Walden and part of Louis M. Alcott's Life and Letters," said Alice Brisch, who is devoted to the Concord writers.

"Where does Washington Irving come in?" asked Mrs. Brisch. "He's our first real American writer, you know."

"We'll read him in connection with the settlement of New York," said Mrs. Brooks. "There's Fennimore Cooper, too, and for poets, Bryant, Drake and Fitz Greene Halleck."

"I'll read Poe's Goldbug to you at the proper time," volunteered Miss Ellen Mortimer.

"I'm afraid Mrs. Brooks will need a program committee to help arrange this 'travel-fest,'" said Mrs. Baker.

"Isn't it glorious?" said Ruth Cole, "to have something on our minds beside ourselves? What a wonderful time we'll have in the Grand Canyon and the Yosemite. In California we'll have Bret Harte and Helen Hunt Jackson, John Burroughs and John Muir."

Six armchair tours were roughly planned by the committee, Miss Mortimer, Mrs. Brooks and Alice Brisch, who agreed to visit the public library in the village and obtain lists of available books for each tour.

Every member agreed over the teacups to read at least 20 minutes a day for the tour, and to be ready to talk or read or write on any subject pertaining thereto that might be given her.

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Good Cheer.

FARM PROBLEMS

My home has been on the farm for 57 years; I was 8 years of age when I came with my parents to this fertile land of Illinois. The results of the average farm worker, with such tools as we had, was 1,000 bushels of grain per man in the 60's and 70's. Then there began a rapid increase from year to year. Today the worker must produce 4,000, but four-fifths of them are tenants and hired men. Their share on an average is little more than their keep, and if the worker owns the land there is little room for complaint. J. R. P. states that in his school district, some years ago, they were raising 40 boys on the farm, about 1875. Now here is the point: The boys could not stay on the farm from the simple fact there would be no way to make a living under the changing conditions, as one man produces now four times the amount, while the yield per acre has not been materially increased. Now it is up to me to tell what became of the boys. Three-fourths of them are still farming, indirectly. They are engaged in building farm machinery—more than 30 different varieties of machines that were either crude or unheard of in 1875, besides the autos on which 600,000 first-class workers engage. The balance of his boys, 10 in number, have become an expensive and unless burden on the worker. All this has had the effect of overwork to the ones remaining on the farm. What has become of the school children? A skrinkage from 85 in the year 1875 to 15 at the present time. The uncertainty of home occupation and a living, a lack of vitality at birth and neglect in their tender years; overwork and worry on the part of the parents, and another serious matter is a lowering of the moral standard—so far as I have a personal knowledge in this part of Illinois. H. A. C. W., of Virginia, will find on close investigation that a boy will love nature without teaching it. Nature furnishes him a good living, a good home and a good time for a reasonable amount of service. N. O. W., of Ohio—what can the boy on a farm expect, when the government census bureau shows that about $350 per year is the wages of the farm worker throughout the United States, and the same authority tells us that in round numbers $800 is required to meet the expense of a reasonable living? The matter under discussion is actually of a serious nature.—J. P. M., Illinois.

AN EXAMPLE

In my youth, one of my neighbors, named Dennis, was styled a "clodhopper" by his associates. He was slow but sure. His father owned 80 acres of land which was good but hilly. It was all he could to to eke out a poor living. As age came on, he turned the farm over to his son, John. Soon the farm began to improve. More ground was cleared; the buildings were improved and repainted. Instead of scrub stock the highest priced stock was soon seen in his pasture fields. John never went to an election or gathering, but he took a basket of eggs or a few pounds of butter. He thought it unnecessary to spend all he received for his produce. His bank account increased and he kept adding to his real estate until he owned a full section of land. When he died he was in possession of nearly 1,000 acres of land. He lived to a good old age, honored and respected by all. What this man has done, others may do.—L. B. I., Ind.

PLEA FOR CHILDREN

I would like to make a plea for the children. How many of you mothers act on the golden rule and treat your children as you would like to be treated if you were in their places? Please do not forget for one moment that your children are not to blame for being here. By the way, I have seen many a mother treat her children as if they were to blame. Remember the way you treat your children now will be the way they will treat you when you get old, and you may be under obligations to them for a home and care. The quiet hours with our children should be loving hours. How much the small touch of a mother's love means to the child! Even if it is only a whisper as he starts to school—tell him mother is thinking about him all day and expecting him to be a good boy. How much better the effect of such a farewell than to hurry him away with some sharp and nervous rebuke. Remember the children will, all through life, follow after the home influence, and raise their children in about the same way that they themselves were raised. I'm sure a teacher can always tell the children who are sent to school with a goodbye kiss and a word of good advice. Above all, let us raise our children to love each other and not quarrel and say unkind things to each other.—Mrs. E. M. R., Iowa.

FOR PEACE

To promote the cause of international peace and disarmament, the readers can all do something. We can work as members of the grange, secret societies, literary and social clubs to spread the sentiment so necessary to back world peace. In the church and Sunday school no other subject would be more vital or pertinent. Of course, there are many other subjects which deserve our attention, but we cannot afford to neglect to do our part in shaping public opinion on a subject, concerning which, in spite of its simplicity, there seems to be so much need of further enlightenment.—C. C. C., New York.

FLORIDA

I saw in the paper some time ago a letter from a man from St. Cloud asking why no one from Florida wrote. I came south in 1897. I have been hunting a place where there is no frost. I found it 16 months ago, on Anna Maria Keys. This is an island one mile wide and nine miles long. It is a delightful place. Anna Maria is 40 miles south of Tampa, 20 miles from St. Petersburg, 12 miles from Bradentown, which is the county seat. We have the bay on one side and the gulf on the other side. It is a coming resort for fishing and boating, which are fine. The summers are cool and the winters are fine—no frost or cold weather.—C. H. McD., Florida.

Let us hear more about your island.—M. H.

ADDRESSES WANTTD.

Mrs. E., Cal.

Ransom Thompson.

C. W. R., Va.

G. H. W., Michigan.

New Spring Waist 33c

(A Regular 69c Value)

Look at it! Have you ever seen a bigger bargain? Send for this superb waist. Examine it—see if it's not a regular 69c value—then if you are not satisfied, return it and we will refund your money. This is only one of many extraordinary new bargains we offer. Write today for our Bargain Book of new Spring and Summer fashions. This newest and advanced Spring style waist is made of good quality sheer voile richly embroidered. The beautifully embroidered front panel is outlined on either sideswith filet lace of dainty design. Fashionable low neck trimmed with filet lace of dainty design. Fashionable low neck trimmed with combination lace. Three-quarter length sleeves, neatly adorned to cuff effect with clusters of narrow tucking. Fastens invisibly down the back with pretty pearl buttons. Sizes 32 to 44 inch bust measure. Color, white only. We pay postage. Order today. Be sure to state size. Order by No. 221SAL. Now only **33c**

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W. & H. WALKER

8112 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our Correspondents

More than two-thirds of our public men and our really worth-while men are country born and raised. I bought a farm a few days ago, not as a business investment (anyone who is honest and industrious can earn a living anywhere in the country), but for a home, a place to bring my children up through the danger period of life, in God's outdoors.—C. J. C., Pa.

Mrs. B. H. O. writes from the Soldiers and Sailors' home at Madison. There are 35 soldiers' widows there, three of them over 93 years of age.

Mr. John Porter, Milston, Mont., is homesteading 320 acres in southeast Montana.

"I would advise Jane to try the climate of New Mexico or Arizona for bronchial trouble," says a correspondent. If Jane will send address here, a letter is waiting.—M. H.

Some formulas for grace before meals are requested.

Please send post cards to Mrs. Jane Baker, Santon, W. Va., for her birthday in February.

"How does the water come down at Lodore?" is too long for the Corner. it is by Robert Southey and may be found in any collection of his verse.

For asthma, soak blotting paper in a strong solution of saltpetre, dry and tear into bits, mix with dried mullen or peppermint leaves and smoke in clay pipe; swallow some of the smoke and pass the rest through nose.

Mrs. E. C., Mich., sends this and says it cured her.

In this stanza the poet gives us the true aim of life:

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me
And the good that I can do.
—F. J., Va.

Would you agree with me that a fellow may be kind to everyone and get the finest happiness that way?—J. A. S., Mich.

I would.—M. H.

I asked my boy (67 years old, and brought up on the farm) what made him leave the farm and farm life. He said: "Because I wanted to do something else." Change seems to be a law of the universe. Farming, the first occupation of man and the cornerstone of all other occupations, is also the capstone. Keeping the boy on the farm is an open question—an unsolved problem.—Eli Bartoo, N. Y.

M. L. H., Ind., says:

I know of several cases where boys do no good on the farm for themselves or the owner. Hard work and long hours on the farm young people don't care for, and the older members of the farm, by force of habit, think it the proper way.

I can see Lonnie peak 100 miles away from my home, when the weather is clear, as it is most of the time. —P. B. E., Nebraska.

Mr. E. promises to tell us of his life among the cowboys. We shall be glad to have it at an early date.—M. H.

Mrs. H. E. Dotson, Cain, W. Va., tells of an old slate and quart bottle belonging to her brother, aged 86, that may be classed in the relic list.

E. A. B., Cal., regrets the facts that the practice of saying grace before meals is dying out. She urges that children be taught to give thanks before a meal and suggests this formula: "Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee for providing for us; bless us and keep us through life everlasting. Amen."

M. L. G., Ohio, has as a relic her grandfather's hat, bought in Maryland in 1835.

Blanche Shriner, Freed, W. Va., has her great great grandfather's Bible, a well-preserved book, 150 years old.

St. Petersburg has a unique way of celebrating Washington's birthday the past 14 years. The parade of 1,000 school children, well trained for the occasion, through flag-decorated streets, with little kindergarten tots and old veterans of the blue and gray in line, is an inspiring picture.

Mountain Climber writes from Adirondack, N. Y.: "It is only 34 degrees below zero this morning."

S. F. Hartshorn, Dundee, Mich., sends us his photograph, as he stands with his drum and the medals of war upon his breast. Mr. Hartshorn was known as the Drummer Boy of Shiloh.

If a boy has a kind and helpful father, no reason why he should leave the farm. There is only about seven months in a year that requires hard work, and the other five mean fun. If a boy has a steady mind, any old job will do, but if unsteady he can never look ahead.—Michigan Farmer Boy.

The problem Mrs. E., California, speaks of is one of mine, too, but I answer the childish, searching questions truthfully, if I can, and if not, answerable now, I say "some day when you are a little older, I can tell you." I tell no falsehoods to my children about anything. If they need medicine, I say: "It doesn't taste good, but it will make you feel better,' etc. Dear sisters, I am giving my way, as I want to hear yours.—Earnest Mother.

G. W. B., Tenn., says: "Nothing is so essential to America as the noble farmer."

H. B., Pa., asks for an old book, "Conquering the Wilderness."

C. A., Tenn., advises the young man to stay on the farm and "help feed the nation."

Mrs. Bates, Black Creek, Wis., writes: "I have had two years of great suffering and am left alone at 80. I was interested in Mr. Wilber's letter. I hope all the Peace Page people will have that vision."

Mrs. E. L. F., Kerrville, Texas, recommends this place to Jane as a healing climate for bronchial trouble.

Boys, stay on the farm, is the advice of this 69-year-old farmer boy. If all took the advice of Ohio farmer boy, it would be but a few months till all other industries would be dead. —E M. M., N. C.

WASHING DAY IN JAPAN

The true Japanese woman is very domesticated; she cooks, sews, arranges flowers, and entertains her numerous visitors with a quiet dignity and leisurely politeness which form a great contrast to the rush in western life. She also has countless magazines and books, and to the koto, or Japanese harp, is now added the piano, organ, and violin, and in every department of life the horizon of the Japanese woman has been enlarged. The housewife has no settled day for washing, but as need arises and weather permits she unpicks her kimono, washes it, starches it in starch made from flour, and places it on a board to dry in the manner depicted above. This method of drying requires no ironing.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

AULD LANG SYNE

You will appreciate my excuse for absenting myself when I inform you that I have had companionship in the person of Mrs. Phrenologist for several years and also Little Evalyn has been with us almost two years. Time has flown by so swiftly that I can scarcely believe myself when I count the years that have passed since I enrolled my name more than eighteen years ago in the M. G. R. Many names are familiar to me yet, and I wish they would all come back. Nothing like being with old acquaintances. —Phrenologist, Va.

We are glad to hear from the old-time Merry-Go-Rounders. Come back, and meet the new comers. Let's have a family reunion.—M. H.

THE BUCKING BRONCO

How many of our eastern readers ever saw a bucking broncho? The horses (or outlaws, as they are called, because they have been ridden and have thrown their riders a great many times), know all the tricks of sidestepping, sunfishing and turning clear around at every jump. They are caught, tied to the saddle horn of another horse and led into the ring where the contest is to take place. Then the rider appears, his shirt collar unbuttoned, a neckerchief around his neck, and on his head a wide-brimmed hat. His vest is unbuttoned, a cigarette is in his teeth. He wears chaps, boots and spurs. He saddles the horse and mounts; the halter is stripped off and the show begins. The horse starts with a free head, which he throws down between his fore legs, while he bows his back like a camel; he starts bucking the second the rider hits the saddle (many times before), and stops when he is worn out. A good horse will last about 30 minutes, and it takes a good rider to last half that long. When the rider mounts he has a quirt in his right hand. He takes his hat in his left hand and while using his spurs to dig the horse, hits him every jump with hat and quirt, which, of course, scares the horse and makes him buck the harder. If the rider grabs the saddle in an effort to hold on, he loses the contest; if he is thrown he is game, but if he pulls leather he is in disgrace. These contests will soon be a thing of the past, as the free range is being taken up fast by the homesteader and a great many ranches are selling their horses.—A Montana Drylander.

MAKING ARROW HEADS

The question was asked not long ago, "How did the Indians make their arrow heads?" It took two to make them; they first got a piece of suitable flint and one had a pad in his left hand and held the flint between the forefinger and thumb. For tools they had bone chisels, made from the prongs of deers' horns. The worker guided his chisel with the right hand, while the assistant struck it with a hammer of some weight. They always made the point first and worked back, finishing it as their fancy dictated. If Mrs. E. C. G. of Arkport, N. Y., could see my collection she "would turn green with envy." I have 5,800 specimens of flint work, such as spear and arrow heads, no two exactly alike. There are 17 5-inch spear heads, all different material and make. A lot of smaller spears. The arrow heads are of all sizes, makes and color. They are coal black, pure white, yellow, spotted, striped, mottled; a few are white and are perfectly transparent. A number are made from smoky topaz, agate, noss agate; one 4½-inch spear, is made from a piece of petrified wood, a rare one and a beauty. Several drills, ranging in length from 2 inches up to 4½ inches. The arrows are made all kind of ways, short and thick, short and slim, and thin. Deep notched, stemmed, saw tooth edges, beveled edges, twisted, blunt points, rounded points, sharp points, scrapers. The longest flint is 7¾ inches long, the smallest, from Mexico, is only a little less than one-half inch long. They are from 34 states.

In stone implements I have 14 perfect grooved axes, all different. Fifty celts, sometimes called tomahawks, though few were used for that purpose, ranging in length from 2 inches up to 11½ inches, no two alike. These are from six states. There is one white flint celt from Denmark, one small one and six arrow heads from Ireland, 14 hammer stones, 10 pestles, one fine piece of pottery, three war clubs, six paint stones, a string of 18 stone beads from a mound in Virginia. There are 16 copper beads, two copper bracelets and two very fine stone beads four inches long from a mound in South Dakota. On banner stone, one small image, head only; 19 small round stones about the size of a 50-cent piece, some with holes in, some smoothed on both sides, convex and concave, and a number of articles of which I know no names or what they were used for. All told, I have about 7,800 specimens of prehistoric Indian relics. Who can beat it for a private collection? I have quite a number of what are called "turtle backs." A number of miscellaneous articles. In all I have 156 stone implements.

The flint collection is displayed on thin boards and large white cards in fancy designs. I have a room in my home in which I keep all these on the wall. They occupy a wall space 6½ feet high by 19 feet long. I have, too, a lot of war relics, geological specimens, fossils, agates, sea shells, old arms, candle moulds, candlesticks; also a collection of 22 old dishes. There are also a few stamps, postmarks, coins. A string of about 1,600 buttons, beads, etc. I would like to correspond with all collectors of Indian relics. I have been collecting for 30 years.—G. W. R., Tennessee.

A CHILD'S HEART

The man who invents or sells or buys or gives away a toy is a benefactor. Also writers of fairy stories, nursery rhymes and everything else to delight the little folks. We can all remember someone who interested or amused us when we were little, and their memory is always a lifelong benediction.

I am for the little folks, every time and all the time. There is no class the Savior honored so highly. I am in their romps and sports, no matter how "foolish." This is not, in fact, foolishness; it is really wisdom—H. G. M., Tenn.

DO IT NOW

I want to thank the writers of the Peace page for what I have learned from it. I think it very educational. I have got many a good point. There are so many unhappy homes. I think if we would all try to get a good paper like The Blade into that kind of homes, and get them interested in the Peace Page, it would be a great comforter to them; and oh, the good we might do! Now, dear reader, I have a proposition to make; how many will join me? I know you all will, and many already belong. I think if each one of us Blade readers would pick out some unhappy person near us and go to him or her and make them our friend; talk to them, find out their trouble share it with them, you may save a poor soul from ruin. If you know a young man or boy going down by some fault, go to him, make him your friend; tell him of his wrong, show him his road of darkness—it may be he has never seen it as you can show him. There may be a snare that some young girl is winding herself into which is worse than death, that you might save her. You can do it without degrading yourself. —Jack from Virginia.

You doubtless have someone you are helping just by your influence. You cannot measure this sort of service, but the active duty must not be slighted either, and as Jack suggests, let us work together, from today, under the inspiration of our page, for good will to all.—M. H.

A Special Offer for the Benefit of Weekly Blade Readers

Beautiful Solid Brass Midget Clock

Only **48c**

By Mail

The picture is nearly a full size reproduction of this handsome, practical, reliable clock. It is a sturdy little timepiece, with a thirty-hour movement and it can be regulated to the second. The dial is plain and very distinct. It has steel hands, a brass carrying ring and a footed base.

Only Blade readers may take advantage of this special price offer. 48c postpaid. Be sure to send the coupon with your money.

COUPON

For Weekly Blade Readers.

This Coupon and 48 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one Midget Clock, sent postage prepaid.

Weekly Blade Premium Department, Toledo, Ohio.

POETS' CORNER

O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

By Walt Whitman.

This song is considered one of the greatest tributes paid to Abraham Lincoln.

O captain! my captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weathered every rock, the prize we sought is won.
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;

But O heart! heart! heart!
Oh! the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my captain lies
Fallen cold and dead.

O captain! my captain; rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning.

Here captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor comes in with object won.

Exult, O shores and ring, O bells!
But I with mourning tread
Walk the deck; my captain lies
Fallen cold and dead.

MAGGIE

I wandered today to the hill, Maggie,
To watch the scenes below.
The creek and the creaking old mill,
Maggie,
As we used to long ago.
The green grove is gone from the hill,
Maggie,
Where first the daisies sprung,
The creaking old mill is still, Maggie,
Since you and I were young.

Chorus.

And now we are aged and gray,
Maggie,
And the trials of life nearly done.
Let us sing of the days that are gone,
Maggie,
When you and I were young.

A city so silent and lone, Maggie,
Where the young and the gay and the best,
In polished white mansions of stone,
Maggie,
Have each found a place of rest,
Is built where the birds used to play,
Maggie,
And join in the songs that were sung.
For we sang as gaily as they, Maggie,
When you and I were young.

They say I am feeble with age, Maggie,
My steps are less sprightly than then,
My face is a well-written page,
Maggie,
But time alone was the pen;
They say we are aged and gray,
Maggie,
As sprays from the white breakers flung,
But to me you're as fair as you were,
Maggie,
When you and I were young.

Let's Talk About Influence of Books

Having looked at the Boy and the Farm question from various viewpoints, let's take up the "Influence of Books." We hope for a general discussion of this topic. Already some good letters have been received, and they will be given attention soon.

Please tell, when you write, if you have access to any public library or collection of books and whether you would like to have. If you have, let us hear what effect it has on the community, and whether you believe in public libraries.—MARTHA HOLDEN.

POEMS WANTED

"Now I Lay Me," Say It, Darling.
How Happy Is the Man.
How, When and Why?
Now I Lay Me. Found in Knapsack.
There Is a Spot to Me More Dear.
Put My Little Shoes Away.
A Package of Old Letters.
O'Grady's Goat.
The Orthodox Team.
The Charming Young Widow.
Beat the Drum Softly.
The Little Boy's Wish.
Only Common Bill.

DOWN BY THE OLD MILL STREAM

My darling, I am dreaming of the days gone by,
When you and I were sweethearts beneath the summer sky.
Your hair has turned to silver, the gold has faded, too,
But still I will remember where I first met you.

Down by the old mill stream, where I first met you,
With your eyes so blue, dressed in gingham, too,
It was there I knew that your heart was true.
You were sixteen, my village queen,
By the old mill stream.

The old mill wheel is silent and has fallen down
The old oak tree is withered and lies there on the ground,
While you and I are sweethearts, the same as days of yore,
Although we've been together forty years and more.

PHANTOM FOOTSTEPS

Author Unknown.

Phantom footsteps just behind her
Softly patter on the green,
Back she glances; tears may blind her
But no little one is seen.
Blanched as by an ill appalling,
Home in terror hastens she,
While a baby voice is calling
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

Chorus.

Phantom footsteps, hear them falling
Now wherever she may be,
While a baby voice is calling
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

Sobbing still but never lagging,
Soon she enters at the gate,
And before her on the flagging
Sees the symbols of her fate.
Tiny footsteps plainly speaking
Of the salt and foaming sea,
Hark! was that the doorhinge creaking,
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

Half the night is spent in weeping
Ere she can forget her cares,
Is there not an infant creeping
Slowly, slowly up the stairs?
Venturing thither in her yearning
Only shadows can she see,
But she hears the cry while turning
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

THE VOICE OF THE TREE

By Ninette M. Lowater.

Hold, hold your hand, my brother. Lift it not up against me—
So sighed the pine on the mountain, so whispered the oak of the plain.
We guard the source of your rivers and send them pure to the sea,
We hold in our roots and branches the fragrant breath of the rain.

Through the storms of bygone ages our kindred and we have stood
And sheltered the pools of the forest and the brooks where fishes play;
The toilers for rest have sought us and the healing breath of the woods
Has strengthened the weak and weary who were fainting by the way.

Hold, hold your hand, my brother!
When your children turn away
From the roar of the sleepless city, grown faint from its feverish life,
Will you show them a baren county, where suns scorch and wind storms play,
And say: "Here once was a refuge—a heaven of rest from strife;

"Here was earth as the Lord God made it, with the shades of the stately trees,
And here were the shy, sweet wild flowers, smiling up for the sheltered land;
Here was peace and here was healing in the breath of the tempered breeze—
We laid it waste as you see it, for a handful of gold in the hand!"

BEYOND THE SMILING AND THE WEEPING

Horatius Bonar.

Beyond the smiling and the weeping,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.
Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

Refrain:

Love, rest and home,
Sweet, sweet home;
Lord, tarry not,
Lord, tarry not, but come.

Beyond the blooming and the fading,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.
Beyond the shining and the shading,
Beyond the hoping and the dreading,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

Beyond the parting and the meeting,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond the pulse's fever beating,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

Beyond the frost-chain and the fever,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.
Beyond the rock-waste and he river,
Beyond the ever and the never,
I shall be soon, I shall be soon.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Veterans.

I have no mountains to write about, but I love to read the letters from the west. I think it must be beautiful. I believe I can answer Peck's Bad Boy's riddle. I will guess it is a "Well." If I have a hobby it is reading and embroidering. My grandfather is a veteran of the Civil war; he belonged to Company E, 75th regiment, Indiana volunteers. His captain is still living. He visits my grandfather often. I love to hear them talk of the great war.—Yankee Hoosier, Indiana.

A Student.

I am a little boy 11 years old, and go to school during the fall and winter months and help papa work on the farm during the summer months. I am in the fourth grade and have been neither absent nor tardy during the past three months. I stay up every night until 9 o'clock getting my lessons ready for the next day, and have made from 80 to 100 per cent on all my studies. Last summer, a year ago, I had my arm broken. The doctor came and put me to sleep with chloroform, which I did not like a little bit, but I am as good as new now. Papa has a green chair for a keepsake that used to be his greatgrandfather Wilson's chair, and is over 100 years old.

I think the West Virginia hills just grand. We have some fine times coasting down them in the snow on our sleds. Would enjoy a card very much from all the boys and girls by the name of Corathers, between the ages of 9 and 13, or any other Blade readers of that age. Osel A. Corathers, R. F. D. 3, Box 35, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Politeness at Home.

Politeness makes a true lady or gentleman of anyone. Where can its influence be more grateful and lasting than in the home? Consider the charm that would be diffused in our homes if every member made it a rule to observe all kinds of courtesies of life, making the effort to be agreeable to each other, as they would feel obliged to do in a circle of friends. Many people who are the very pink of politeness in company are rude at home. Happy is the home where selfishness is not allowed to enter; where the happiness of all is the consideration of each one. I would like to exchange letters with the Blade readers.—Orlene Joiner, R. F. D. No. 4, Roanoke, Ala.

SHORT AND SWEET.

I want a correspondent from Arizona and one from Iowa. Buckeye Girl, my grandfather was a soldier in the Civil war. He is 84 years old, and is still living. How many of you have a grandmother or a great aunt who is 94 years old? I have.—Wanda Leins, Dallas, Oregon.

I should like to hear from all the Blade boys and girls who believe in looking at the bright side of life and in trying to make others happy.—Franklin M. Phillips, Beverly P. O., W. Va.

Freda, Cain county, W. Va., says her mother has a glass sugar bowl over 100 years old.

Am writing to thank you for my nice cards and letter. I did not think I had so many twins and friends. I have received 25 letters and 30 post cards. I cannot answer them all now, but will promise to soon.—Virginia Kennedy, Riversville, W. Va.

Geneva Quick, Sutter, Ill., is 12 years old and graduates from the vountry school this spring. She has two pet dogs, Freddy and Dick.

Alta Smith and her little brother, Everett Mason, Reader, W. Va., have three very good hobbies—music, true stories and friends.

I am staying at home this winter and it is very lonesome, as there are not many young people. I would like to exchange cards.—Daniel Torrey, Shadeland, Pa.

THIS WOMAN'S SICKNESS

Quickly Yielded To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Baltimore, Md. — "I am more than glad to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I suffered dreadful pains and was very irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until I was without a cramp or pain and felt like another person, and it has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health." — Mrs. AUGUST W. KONDNER, 1632 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.

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For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

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I WILL give **$25.00 FREE** for the best name for a beautiful prize Shetland Pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a chance to win the $25 prize, but

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for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy" and "Patches," other beautiful ponies, and now I am going to give away another pony. But first *I want a name for him.*

1500 Votes Free Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give $25 for the best name for this pony, and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Only one name from each family accepted. Write me today.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Bibical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

GENE STRATTON PORTER

Will you kindly give a biography of Gene Stratton Porter?—J. L., Logansport, Ind.

Gene Stratton Porter, the author and illustrator, was born on a farm in Wabash county, Ind., in 1868. She had a private education and married Charles Darwin Porter in 1886. She was for two years editor of the camera department of Recreation; two years on the natural history staff of Outing; and for four years specialist in natural history photography on the Photographic Times Annual Almanac. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Society of Western Authors, of the Audubon Society, and of the National Geographic Society. She is the author and illustrator of The Song of the Cardinal, Freckles, What I have Done With Birds, At the Foot of the Rainbow, A Girl of the Limberlost, Birds of the Bible, Music of the Wild, and The Harvester.

THE BULLDOG

Please give a description of the bulldog.—F. C. M., Kalamazoo, Mich.

This is a dog of moderate size, derived previous to the 13th century from a cross between the old British mastiff and the large pug of extreme southeast Asia. Both its ancestors still exist as separate breeds. An average mature specimen will weigh 40 to 50 pounds. They are squat and muscular in build, with short legs rather higher behind than in the front, especially if the front legs are very much bowed. Their chests and heads are abnormally broad for their size. The lower jaw overlaps the other and is of great strength. The teeth are large, especially the two canines, and very strongly fixed in the jaw bone, giving the dog a holding power beyond that of any other breed. The most variable feature is the color, which ranges from all black to all white among dogs bred for show purposes, but a brindle is more natural. For many centuries this dog was used for baiting the bull as a popular recreation. He is now mainly kept as a watch dog, and in this capacity is invaluable, and so gentle is his disposition that he is the safest canine companion for children. About the year 1900 a small variety of the bulldog was evolved in Brussels, but as it was first shown in Paris it became known as the French bull. It is in the main a miniature of the English bull. The most notable difference other than that of size being that the ears are shaped like those of a bat and are carried erect or "pricked," giving the animal a sharp alert look.

JOHN CALVIN

Will the Question Bureau kindly give a short history of the life of John Calvin?—M. P. T., Brandon, Vt.

John Calvin, a leader of the Reformation, was born at Noyon, France, in 1509 and died in 1564. He was educated for the church, and sent to Orleans to study law and from there went to Bourges. After 1530 he devoted himself entirely to theology, formally joined the Reformation, and published at his own expense an edition of Seneca's "Le Clementia," with the view of moving Francis I. to milder measures. He was compelled to flee from Paris in 1538 on account of a sermon on justification by faith, and found refuge with Queen Margaret of Narvarre at Nerac. In 1535 he retired to Strassburg, and then went to Basel. In 1536 appeared at Basel, in Latin, the "Institutes of the Christian Religion," in defense of the French reformers, basing a system of theology on the sovereignty of the will of God and including the doctrines of predestination, election and reprobation. From Basel he sought refuge at the court of the Duchess Renee, daughter of Louis XII., at Ferara. Later he went to Geneva, where he, in conjunction with Farel and Viret, undertook the work of organizing church affairs, and composed a catechism and confession of faith. In April, 1838, the council at Geneva banished Calvin and Farel. Calvin went to Strassburg, but returned to Geneva in September of 1541. His ideal was a church in which reform should embrace not only doctrine and ritual, but the whole life. The state was to aid, not rule, although both church and state should concur in the sphere of morals. The presbyterial system was then inaugurated, and became a model for reformed churches. Calvin maintained his influence until his death.

The most important part of his labors was in connection with Academy of Geneva, which place became a focus for the reformed faith. Students flocked there from Scotland, Holland and Germany and Calvinism spread throughout Europe. Calvin's labors were ceaseless and prodigious. He was counselor of all the reformed churches, his correspondence was immense. He wrote commentaries on nearly the whole Bible and numerous other works.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Kindly explain whether a person whose subscription to a paper has expired is compelled to pay for the same if the publishers continue to send it.—J. G. Porter's Falls, W. Va.

The editor or publisher of a newspaper cannot collect or enforce payment for it after the period of subscription has run out. It was formerly the rule that if a person continued to receive or take the paper from the office after the subscription had expired, he would have to pay for it, but that is not the rule now.

DAVID DOUGLAS

Please give a biography of David Douglas.—L. E. H., Oakland, Ore.

David Douglas, the Scottish botanist, was born at Scone, Perthshire, in 1798, and died in Hawaii, July 12, 1834. In the botanical garden at Glasgow,, he attracted the notice of Sir William Hooker, the professor of botany, who recommended him as a botanical collector to the Horticultural Society of London. He was accordingly, in 1823, sent by the society to the United States, where he procured many fine plants, and in particular increased the society's collection of fruit trees. In 1824 he was sent on a second mission to explore the vegetation of the country adjoining the Columbia River and southward toward California. In making the voyage he never lost sight of his object, and was able, during the short time the vessel touched at Rio Janeiro, to collect many rare orchidaceous plants and bulbs. He arrived at Fort Vancouver in 1825, and sent home from time to time many beautiful plants, with seeds and dried specimens. A species of pine of gigantic size, one of several which he discovered, bears his name, Pinus Douglasii.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS

Kindly explain how rural mail carriers obtain their positions.—D. C. H., Spencer, Ind.

Positions in the rural mail service are under civil service rules. Applicants must pass a competitive examination and an eligible list is made of all applicants passing a fixed grade, in the order of their standing, and when vacancies occur a selection is made by the appointing officer from the three highest on this list. This selection is for the period of probation or trial, six months, at the end of which term, if his conduct and capacity are satisfactory, the probationer is absolutely appointed; if not, he is discharged. The law requires that "all examinations shall be practical in their character, and as far as may shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they wish to be appointed." Application blanks for the postal service are to be obtained from the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE

Please explain in the Question Bureau the Biblical phrase "through the needle's eye."—E. J., Northeast, Pa.

In the phrase "it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye," etc., the term is used in an entirely figurative sense to denote the extreme difficulty of entrance into the kingdom of God on the part of the rich.

JOHN WANAMAKER

I would like to have you publish in the Question Bureau a sketch of the life of John Wanamaker.—P. M. Litchfield, Ill.

John Wanamaker, the American merchant, was born July 11, 1838. His education was received in a common school and his business career was begun at the age of 14 when he became errand boy in a store. In 1861 he and his brother-in-law established a clothing store under the firm name of Wanamaker & Brown, but eight years later it became known as John Wanamaker & Co. From this beginning he built up a department store which was the largest in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1896 he established a similar store in New York. Wanamaker has been active in the public life of Philadelphia, taking a prominent part in the movement to secure pure water for the city. He has also taken part in state and national politics as an anti-machine Republican. In 1888 he was a presidential elector, and the following year entered President Harrison's cabinet as postmaster general. During his term of office he established the sea postoffices, and strongly favored a post telegraph system. He has taken active part in religious work, being connected with the Y. M. C. A. and organizing one of the largest Sunday schools in this country.

ORIGIN OF AN OLD SAYING

Kindly explain when Lincoln used the quotation beginning, "You can fool all the people some of the time," etc.—O. G., Dayton, Wash.

In the bureau's recollection it has never been settled whether Lincoln originated or ever used the quotation attributed to him. The great man's biographers were appealed to for definite information, but they could not find that he had made use of the words. At one time, when the subject was up for discussion, one or two old men came forward with the assertion that they heard Lincoln, in a speech in Illinois, declare: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." It sounds very Lincolnesque, it is true. However, P. T. Barnum also has been given credit for the saying.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. W. R., Ashton, Ill.—We are unable to give you Plato's soliloquy.

C. W. P., Denver, Colo.—The correct pronunciation of municipal is: mi-nis-i-pal, with accent on the second syllable.

M. J. C., Ducktown, Tenn.—For every silver certificate issued its equivalent in silver is placed in the United States treasury. Gold is not placed in the treasury to redeem every silver dollar issued.

G. M. M., Sod, W. Va.—The John Jacob Astor who lost his life in the Titanic disaster was the grandson of the John Jacob Astor who established a settlement in Oregon.

G. D. S., Bousall, Cal.—The Nasby letters are out of print and we do not know where you can obtain a copy of them.

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Pyramid Drug Company, 302 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy at once, by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper, so I can prove its splendid results.

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Then after trying my drafts, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me One Dollar. If not **keep your money.** You decide and we take your word. Send above coupon today and get my Drafts, and my illustrated Book, by return mail prepaid. Address **Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB7, Jackson, Mich.** Send no money—just the coupon. **Do it now.**

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 2,

SENATE—Consideration of agricultural extension bill was continued, various amendments being rejected. The Glass senatorial case postponed until today. Judiciary committee voted against changing the date of inauguration, convening of congress and length of presidential term. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—Consideration of the administration radium bills was postponed because of the coming Colorado and Michigan mine strike investigations by mining committee. Representative Caraway submitted the findings of the sub-committee named to investigate the sale of liquor to minors following the Georgetown-Virginia football game in November. Representative Clark, of Florida, introduced a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the new department of justice building. Representative Slayden introduced a bill to transfer the national botanic gorden to Rock Creek Park. The immigration bill was considered, and it was voted to retain the literary provision and to add an amendment to exclude Hindus and all persons of the Mongolian or yellow race. Passed bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell to Lawton, Okla., certain public lands for water supply purposes. Passed bill making additional appropriation of $40,000 for completing appraisers' stores building at Milwaukee, Wis. Passed bill authorizing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway to bridge the Mississippi at Hannibal, Mo. Passed bill authorizing the reconstruction of toll bridge across the Hudson River at Troy, N. Y.

Tuesday, February 3.

SENATE—The senatorial case of Frank P. Glass, appointed by the governor of Alabama, was under consideration all day without action. Senator Norris introduced a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to reopen its investigation of New Haven Railroad affairs. Senator Borah introduced a resolution setting forth that government by court-martial is "indefensible and intolerable." It is the outgrowth of the West Virginia mine strike investigation. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for the report of the Panama claims commission.

HOUSE—Debate was continued throughout the day on the immigration bill; amendments looking to the exclusion of Asiatics were voted down. Seth Low, of New York, testified before the judiciary committee on the anti-trust bills. President Wilson forwarded invitations to send delegates to the international dairy congress at Berne and the national congress on occupational diseases at Vianna. The O'Leary sub-committee of the district committee voted to report favorably the La Follette eight-hour workday for women bill.

Wednesday, February 4.

SENATE—By a vote of 32 to 31, the senate refused to seat Frank P. Glass, appointed a senator by Gov. O'Neal of Alabama. This election case was under consideration throughout the day. Col. George W. Goethals was confirmed as governor of the canal zone, to become effective April 1. Samuel Untermyer testified before the banking committee on the Owen bill to regulate stock exchanges.

HOUSE—The Burnett immigration bill, carrying the literacy test provision, was passed by a vote of 241 to 126. Louis D. Brandeis discussed interstate trade commission powers before the commerce committee. Seth Low testified on trust legislation before the judiciary committee. Secretary Daniels was before the naval committee. Secretary Wilson adversely reported on the plan to place doctors and nurses aboard all immigrant ships, suggesting, instead, international cooperation. Representative Moon, of Tennessee, chairman of the postoffice committee, reintroduced a postoffice bill, amended so as to prohibit any rural free delivery carrier, after June 30 next, from receiving more than $1,200 a year salary.

Thursday, February 5.

SENATE—Hearings on bill to regulate stock exchanges continued before the banking committee. Resolution by Senator Root proposed appointment of commission to suggest amendments to general mining laws.

HOUSE—Resumed debate on Alaska railway bill. Secretary Bryan discussed Asiatic exclusion bill before immigration committee. Delegation of retail merchants urged interstate trade commission and publicity of big business affairs before commerce committee. Out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Brenner, agreed to take up no new business today.

Friday, February 6.

SENATE—Hearings on trust bills before interstate commerce committee. Representatives of the New York stock exchange were heard before the banking committee on the Owen bill. Passed a bill to extend the law marking graves of Confederate soldiers in northern states.

HOUSE — Discussed private bills. Commerce committee heard merchants on the administration trust bills. District day postponed from next Monday to Thursday on account of the funeral of Representative Brenner, of New Jersey, who was a member of the district committee. Unanimous consent agreement to continue good roads bill debate Saturday.

Saturday, February 7.

SENATE—General Wood told the military committee the destruction of Virginia Military Academy by Union troops in 1864 was not in accord with the laws of war. Immigration committee took up the Burnett bill and discussed the literacy test feature. Representatives of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York testified on the Owen bill for federal regulation before the banking committee. Passed the house bill for reorganization of the naval militia.

HOUSE—Miscellaneous legislation considered. Representative Morgan, of Oklahoma, before the interstate commerce committee, advocated his bill to empower an interstate trade commission to regulate price fixing. Resumed debate on the twenty-five-million-dollar Shackleford good roads bill. Passed bill authorizing appointment of a committee to attend corn exposition of Dallas, Tex. Put over to Monday bill creating additional federal judgeship at Philadelphia.

FREE ASTHMA CURE.

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 614 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas, manufactures a remedy for asthma in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1 bottle by express to anyone who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures, and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge. —Adv.

This Congressman Is Helping Fight Trusts

Washington, Feb. 6.—Congressman J. C. Floyd of Arkansas is an important factor in the anti-trust campaign of President Wilson. He is a member of the sub-committee on judiciary in the lower house which is taking a leading part in handling the bills which the President depends on to curb the operations of "big business."

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MEXICAN LEADER REPORTED DEAD

American Army Officer Says Carranza Long Since Passed Away.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Victoriano Carranza, head of the constitutionalist movement in Mexico, has been dead since August 7, and the Mexican puppet-show which has set the powers by the ears and threatened to embroil the United States with one or more nations, has been directed since that time by a professional promoter of revolutions from his office in Washington.

Such is the declaration of Major Cassius Gillette, a retired army engineer, who has just returned to this city from Mexico, where he spent the greater part of six years.

It is Gillette's opinion that the American people and the world at large have been duped for six months by one of the cleverest and most daring pieces of strategy within recent history. Since the time of Carranza's death, Gillette declares actors have been found to impersonate the leader, and the stupendous fiction has been carried on before the eyes of some of the world's most experienced diplomats.

Had Real Ability.

Carranza died in the state of Tamaulipas, Gillette says. This man, who had been the federal governor of the state of Coahuila, with headquarters in the town of Saltillo, and cast his lot with the rebels after having misappropriated the funds for the army payroll in his province, was the only leader among them with the education and ability requisite to hold together the separate revolutionary bands and organize a government which might in time command the recognition of the powers.

Consequently, with his death, all semblance of constitutional government would have disappeared in the eyes of the civilized world, and the revolutionary movement would have appeared in its true light, as a condition of anarchy. In order to retain the interest of the civilized world in the movement it was necessary, Gillette says, to create the belief that Carranza still was alive.

All the events since the middle of last August fit in with this theory. During the latter part of August Carranza's alleged headquarters at Monclova was visited by a representative of a New York newspaper. He found all the machinery of the provisional government, but he did not find Carranza, who, he was told had departed southward for Torreon the day before.

Now Shut Up in Mountains.

"Carranza" was not to be found at Torreon, however, and it was reported that he had gone northwest to Parras, and then south again to Durango, and after facing about once more, proceeded to Hermosillo, all the time carefully avoiding the section of the country in which he was known. After marching his army, which, by the way, nobody has seen since the middle of August, towards the west in this exceedingly zig-zag fashion, he has at last moved south, directly into the wildest and most mountainous regions of Mexico, and is at present reported at Culliacan, with an impassable mountain range between himself and his avowed objective, Mexico City.

Not the least interesting feature of the situation is the fact that telegraphic messages from "Carranza" are constantly being received through Douglas, Ariz., from Culiacan, dated the previous day, when that town, 700 miles to the south, is lost in a mountainous wilderness and has no telegraphic lines communicating with the rest of the world.

Sees Hastening of Intervention.

Major Gillette declared that the action of this country in lifting the embargo on arms will not accomplish the success of the revolutionary movement and the ultimate establishment of a constitutional government, because the rebels, who are actuated only by the desire to pillage, can never completely overcome the Huertistas and capture that key to power, but will simply prolong and augment the anarchistic conditions which now prevail and will only hasten the time when intervention will be unavoidable.

Roosevelt Smile Traced to Source

Washington, Feb. 5.—The original of the "Roosevelt smile" has been discovered in the ruins of Quirigua, Republic of Guatemala, 57 miles from the Caribbean sea.

The discovery is described by Sylvanus Griswold Morley in a letter to the National Geographic Society at Washington. Quirigua, he says, was one of the older centers of the great Maya civilization which once flourished in Southern Mexico, Guatemala and Northern Honduras.

"The exterior of one of the buildings recently unearthed," says Mr. Morley, "was decorated with a curious sculptural mosaic. This design, a variation of the humorous head motive found throughout the Maya area, occurs at each of the four corners and in the middle of the back and side walls.

Sees the Roosevelt Grin.

"In this particular example the incisor teeth are as prominent as Colonel Roosevelt's and the first visitors who saw the head immediately called it the original Roosevelt grin. Under this name its fame rapidly spread until it became the chief point of tourist interest in the ancient city.

"Judging from the dated monuments which were erected in its several courts and plazas, this ancient American metropolis was abandoned during the first half of the sixth century, A. D.," continues the explorer.

Mayas Forget the City.

"Toward the close of the sixth century the Mayas moved out of the older centers of their civilization in the south and migrated northward into Yucatan.

"In the stress of colonizing a new and unfamiliar land the remembrance of their former homes gradually faded until Quirigua, with many another southern city, became only a tradition. Finally, long before the discovery of America, even the tradition of its existence had passed from the minds of men."

More than 120,000,000 board feet of timber was given away by the government last year to settlers and millers living in or near the national forests.

Senate Votes Big Sum to Aid Fight on Hog Cholera

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The senate today passed Senator Pomerene's proposal for federal co-operation with the states in eradicating hog cholera. There was no vote against it. The plan originated in Ohio, and Senator Pomerene and Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, introduced the resolution at the request of the state veterinarian of Ohio. As the resolution finally passed it appropriates $500,000 to enable the agricultural department to assist the state in supressing hog cholera and makes $5,000 of the sum available for federal inpection of the factories engaged in turning out serums and toxines for treating hog cholera and other animal diseases.

At least 90 per cent of all deaths of hogs from disease in the United States are caused by hog cholera, assert specialists of the department of agriculture in a statement today issued in response to numerous inquiries from farmers concerning methods for distinguishing hog cholera from other swine diseases.

A number of suggestions are given as an aid to the early recognition of hog cholera. Farmers are urged to remember that cholera kills millions of hogs where other diseases kill thousands and attention is called to the fact that prompt administration of anti-hog cholera serum is essential to success.

According to the specialists, the matter of diagnosis is not so important or difficult as it seems. In the case of any fatal outbreak, it is stated, the chances are nine to one that the cause is hog cholera.

"From a practical standpoint," says the department, "the important thing is to recognize hog cholera as soon as possible after its appearance in a herd in order that the serum may be applied before the disease progresses too far. Good serum may be depended upon to protect well hogs, and even to cure a large per centage of those in the earliest stages of the disease, but it will not be of much avail when used upon hogs when already visibly sick.

SCHMIDT IS GLAD TO GO TO CHAIR

Slayer of Anna Aumueller in New York Is Found Guilty.

New York, Feb. 6.—Hans Schmidt, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree for the murder of Anna Aumuller, is seemingly content with the verdict and declines to permit his counsel to appeal. Schmidt will be sentenced next Wednesday to die in the electric chair.

The verdict against Schmidt was rendered late yesterday, a little over two hours after the jury had retired. It seemed a great relief to the former priest, who had sat through the 12 trial days as if in a daze and always blankly staring at the court-room wall, for his bent figure suddenly straightened, a light came into his eyes and he smiled.

Schmidt seemed to have prepared for the verdict. Since his arrest on September 14, he has refused to be shaved or to have his hair cut. He has worn a silk handkerchief in lieu of a collar, and his appearance has been unkempt.

As he stood before the bar to hear the verdict Schmidt wore a clean silk handkerchief about his neck. For the first time since the opening of the first trial he had combed his hair, which had grown so long that it completely conceals his neck and ears, but yesterday it was parted and smoothed back neatly.

Schmidt ate a hearty supper after his return to the Tombs and immediately afterward he went to bed and fell into a sound sleep.

It was when he was awakened by his counsel, Alphonse G. Koelble, that he made the announcement that he wanted no appeal.

"I am satisfied with the verdict," said Schmidt. " I would rather die today than tomorrow. I notify you that I do not wish you to appear further in my behalf, and that I will not in any way assist you if you try to take the case to a higher court. I would do nothing to prevent the fate that I know awaits me."

The murder of Anna Aumuller was one of the most horrible in the crime history of this city. Schmidt was a priest attached to St. Joseph's church when he took the girl to a flat he had fitted up. He confessed that on the morning of September 2, last, he went to the house about midnight and while she slept cut her throat and then dismembered the body, cuttting it into nine parts. These he disposed of by throwing them into the Hudson river. The torso was found on the Jersey shore and three pieces have been found. The head is still missing.

SHALL WE LET UNFIT DIE?

London, Feb. 9.—Sir William Ramsay, the noted chemist, addressing the Institute of Sanitary Engineers, questioned the value of coddling the people in the manner in vogue at present.

He asked if the lives of the unfit are not thereby prolonged and would it not be better to let them die outright. The people insisted, he went on, that children be educated, but many children go to school starving and have to be fed and shod at the public expense.

Some day, he predicted, they would have to take over the children entirely.

STOPPED HIS DRINKING

This Wife and Mother Saved Her Husband Over Ten Years Ago

SHE WILL GLADLY TELL YOU HOW

FREE

Write to Her Today. Send No Money. She Has Nothing To Sell

For over 20 years Jas. Anderson of Hillburn, N. Y., was a confirmed drunkard. His case was about as bad as it could be, but a little over ten years ago his devoted wife, after years of trying, finally succeeded in stopping his drinking entirely.

Write to this woman if you have a relative or friend who drinks

Not only did she save Mr. Anderson but she stopped the drinking of her brother and several of her neighbors as well. All this she accomplished with a simple home remedy which any one can get and use. And she now desires to tell every man and woman who has a relative or friend who drinks, just what it is.

It can be given secretly if desired and every reader of this notice who is interested in curing a dear one of drinking should write to Mrs. Anderson at once. Her reply will come by return mail in a sealed envelope. She does this gladly, in hopes that others will be benefited as she was. One thing she asks however, and that is that you do not send money for she has nothing to sell. Her complete address is 66 Hill Ave., Hillburn, N. Y.

NOTE—This offer should be accepted at once by all who have dear ones who drink. In fact, every one who has to contend in any way with drunkenness should know about it. Therefore, if you do not write Mrs. Anderson yourself CUT THIS NOTICE OUT and mail it to a friend who could use her advice. And even though you do answer it, MAIL IT TO SOMEONE ELSE who you think would like to know what Mrs. Anderson used. In other words, let this notice reach as many as possible for Mrs. Anderson will reply to every letter, no matter how many she receives.

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 TRIAL FREE Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will give a 2 pound Special Personal Treatment to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many so-called "incurable" cured after 3 to 15 doctors failed. 30 years' experience. 50 assistants. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. HE, 603 to 613 Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

QUIT Tobacco

For your wife's sake—for your friend's sake—for your health's sake—QUIT! Quit for good and always, but don't punish yourself in quitting, for it is not necessary. Read our free book—"*The Tobacco Problem*"—then use your own judgement. Address,

THE DEWEY CO., Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C. H. KEITH MFR CLEVELAND OHIO

How to Gain Flesh.

A simple but sure way to increase the weight, it is asserted by several well known physicians, is to take regularly for several months, one or two 3-grain hypo-nuclane tablets after each meal. These little tablets have the distinguished merit of increasing the red and white blood corpuscles, aiding digestion and promoting assimilation and absorption of the elements in the food which go to make blood and solid tissues. They are obtainable in sealed packages. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

CANNERS GIVEN ADVICE

Baltimore, Feb. 6. — Thorough acquaintance with the peculiarities of foreign customers and a maintenance of a high grade of goods sent into those countries was urged by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield at the seventh annual convention of the National Canners' Association here today.

"Spend freely upon the foreign field in demonstration and in distribution," said Mr. Redfield.

"Put the best men available on the job and back them up by the continuous production of good food articles attractively packed and marked with truthful and explicit labels, and you cannot keep your sales from growing. Many in other lands want new foods and they want good foods, and if you give them both, they will come to you and you cannot help it.

"The department of commerce will help you so far as it lies in its power by the gathering of information, by the making of suggestions and by doing all it can to remove unnecessary restrictions and arbitrary tariffs in which latter work you may rely upon the fact that the department of state will cordially co-operate."

More Vital Energy For You

**MAGNETIC S

ENDS THE MISERY OF WEARING WORTHLESS TRUSSES

How 60 Days Trial Is the Only Safe Way to Buy Anything for Rupture.

Now is something absolutely GUARANTEED to keep rupture from coming out—something that does away with the misery-making leg-straps and hoop-springs.

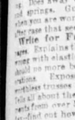
Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed to fit-or-no-pay Stuart Clothe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are lifting, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in cases for rupture that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 101 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggistores should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Explains the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned rupture trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 3000 people, including physicians. Write today—we'll tell you how you can prove every word we say by making 60 day test without risking a penny.

Ad. 16—Clothe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Get Rid of That FAT



FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. Sent on request. Ask for my pay when reduced offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense. DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State N.Y., 58 Second Ave., N.Y., Desk 351

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 95 Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

REBUFF WOMEN IN HOUSE CAUCUS

Democratic Majority Holds Suffrage Is State, Not National Issue.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Democratic party was formally placed on record today as opposed to national legislation conferring the right of suffrage on women, by Majority Leader Underwood, on the floor of the house.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Woman suffrage is a state, not a national question. This was the pronouncement of the caucus of the Democratic majority of the house of representatives last night.

This is the first utterance of the Democratic party on the subject. President Wilson has informed two delegations of suffragists that until his party discloses its attitude he must remain non-committal. The inference he gave was that he would follow his party in approving or opposing suffrage as a national issue.

The caucus refused to order the creation of a house committee on suffrage. It was for this purpose that the suffragists succeeded in having the caucus assembled. But a vote on this direct question was evaded by the production of a substitute resolution offered by Representative Heflin of Alabama, a conspicuous opponent of the enfranchisement of women.

Resolution Defines Suffrage Status.

The resolution follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic caucus in the house of representatives that the question of woman suffrage is a question for the decision of the states and not a federal question.

The opponents of suffrage had an overwhelming majority in the caucus. Representative Baker of California strove to obtain extended consideration for his resolution directing the creation of a suffrage committee, but debate was shut off by the adoption of the previous question.

When Mr. Heflin moved the substitution of his resolution there was a protest from the suffrage advocates that this was a subterfuge in violation of parliamentary law. Chairman Palmer ruled that the substitute was in order and it was adopted by a vote of 123 to 57. No vote was taken on the Baker resolution.

Among the Democrats who voted for the Heflin resolution were Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and Caucus Chairman Palmer of Pennsylvania.

Want Marriage Proviso Repealed.

Woman suffragists in many states are appealing to congress to repeal the law depriving an American born woman of her citizenship when she marries a foreigner. They also are asking legislation providing that an alien woman may become an American citizen even though her husband retain his foreign citizenship.

The difficulties encountered by alien women in becoming naturalized citizens have become an important public question in Illinois and other states in which women have acquired the right to vote. Representative Connelly, of Kansas, at the request of equal suffragists in that state, introduced a bill in the house yesterday which proposes to remove the discrimination in sex in the naturalization laws.

Provisions of Connelly Bill.

The principal provisions of the measure are:

No distinction shall be made by any court in matters of naturalization of aliens, whether in declaration of intention or final application or proof or otherwise, because of the sex of such alien.

The failure, neglect, refusal, or inability of any male alien to become a citizen of the United States shall be no impediment to the wife of such alien in becoming a citizen or in declaring her intention, or making final application for citizenship, or in making proof therein.

Any alien woman, married to an alien, may become a citizen upon the same conditions that would apply if she were not so married.

No woman who is or has been a citizen of the United States by birth, or by naturalization, or by marriage to a citizen shall thereafter lose or be deemed to have lost her American citizenship by reason of marriage to an alien unless she shall affirmatively declare such renunciation of citizenship in a district court of the United States, if residing abroad.

It has been proposed that equal suffrage states enfranchise the native born wives of aliens regardless of the federal laws regulating citizenship. The naturalization bureau of the department of labor, however, contends that such state legislation would be unconstitutional because conflicting with the federal statute.

If You Have PILES

Sign and mail this coupon today to Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB7, Jackson, Mich.

Name.....

Address.....

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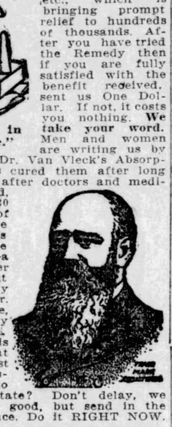
Return mail will bring you Dr. Van Vleck's Regular $1.00 3 fold Absorption Remedy, as explained below, TO TRY FREE.

Cut Off Here

Above coupon will bring you prepaid (in plain wrapper) Michigan's Great 3-fold Absorption Remedy for **Piles, Ulcer, Fissure, Tumors, Fistula, Constipation,** etc., which is bringing prompt relief to hundreds of thousands. After you have tried the Remedy then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, sent us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. **We take your word.** Men and women are writing us by the thousand that Dr. Van Vleck's Absorption Treatment has cured them after long years of suffering, after doctors and medicines had failed, some even after 30 and 40 years of pain. Check the progress of this malignant disease while you can—a true case never cures itself, but leads to the deadly fistula and cancer. In your own home, without surgery and without pain, you can use this great remedy at little cost—no cost at all unless satisfied to pay—so how can you hesitate? Don't delay, we urge for your own good, but send in the above coupon at once. Do it RIGHT NOW.

"There's Relief in Every Package."



SHIPS FIGHT GALE, PASSENGERS PRAY

Liners Arriving in New York Bring Reports of Terrific Storm.

New York, Feb. 9.—The liners La Provence, Kaiserin, Auguste Victoria and Megantic, arriving Sunday, brought reports of struggles with a terrific storm and tremendous waves which smashed deck fixtures and life boats and did other damage.

The Megantic, first to come into port, showed plentiful evidence of the violence of the storm. Sections of railing were broken, a lifeboat was missing, porthole lights, cabin skylights and ventilators were smashed by the gale into which the vessel ran the night of February 1.

Xneel in Prayer.

Passengers were thrown from their births by the plunging of the vessel and women in the steerage became hysterical, while others knelt in prayer, believing the vessel to be sinking.

La Provence and the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria ran into the storm about the same time and each suffered considerably.

The Olympic, of the White Star line, bound for Europe, ran into the same storm, according to wireless reports which told of several passengers on board the liner being injured when a great wave came aboard, breaking the port lights of the first salon.

U. S. MEAT SUPPLY SHORT OF DEMAND

Comparison With 1910 Per Capita Shows 18,000,000 Fewer Animals.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The present meat supply of the United States is more than 18,000,000 animals short of the number necessary to feed nearly 90,000,000 people, according to an estimate by the department of agriculture, based on the supply per capita in 1910 before the tremendous increase in the cost of living began.

The increase in population and the shrinkage of meat supply have operated to increase the farm value of animals nearly $400,000,000 in four years, yet the farmers, the department says, are not profiting to that extent on account of the prodigious increase in the cost of production of meat for the market.

Only Number of Hogs Increase.

In a bulletin issued the other day the department shows a decrease of 5,230,000 cattle and 2,729,000 sheep and an increase of 747,000 hogs since 1910.

The department estimates the present population of the United States at 98,646,000. In order to maintain the per capita ration of 1910, 18,259,000 more cattle, sheep, and swine would be required.

Notwithstanding the fact that the estimates show there is actually a decrease of 7,305,000 food animals since the census of 1910, the estimated farm value of the cattle, sheep, and swine on farms on Jan. 1, 1914, shows an increase, because of higher prices, of $395,487,000.

Farm Value Shows Increase.

The estimates show that the farm value of beef cattle has increased from $19.07 to $31.13 a head, or 63.2 per cent, an average annual increase of over 15 per cent. Swine have increased in value from $9.17 to $10.40 per head, or 13.4 per cent. Sheep have decreased from an estimated average farm value of $4.12 in 1910 to $4.04 in 1914

"This increasing average value of meat animals, however," the department says, "does not necessarily mean that farmers or stock raisers are making more profit. On the contrary, the cost of production has probably increased more rapidly than the increase in the selling price of live stock.

Causes for Meat Shortage.

"The shortage of meat animals is probably due to a number of contributing causes. Some of the more important of these are:

"The encroachment of farms upon the range territory.

"The shortage in the corn and forage crop due to the severe drought in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma in 1913.

"The increase in the value of land and the increased cost of labor and stock feed.

"The decline in stock raising on farms in the east and south because of poor marketing facilities.

"The temptation to sell live stock at the prevailing high prices rather than to continue to carry them with high priced stock feed.

"Enormous losses from hog cholera.

"The competition of higher prices for other farm products."

Vocational studies by correspondence with the University of Wisconsin extension division are being taken by nearly 4,600 students.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 9.—Firmness was present at the opening of the wheat market here this morning. Foreign cables were ⅛ to ¼ higher. Argentine, Australia and Canadian wheat offers were firm with spot markets higher and demand improved. Domestic weather mostly clear with southwest temperatures higher. The present action of foreign markets and export sales of American wheat will exert bullish influence on the market. All months opened unchanged from Saturday's closing prices though May advanced ⅛ shortly after the start.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 9.	Close Feb. 7.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
May 1.02⅝	1.02⅞	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.02⅝
July 92¼	92⅝	92¼	92½	92½
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	64¼	65
May 68	68	67¼	67¼	67⅝
July 67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	67¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	41¼	41¼
May 42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42¼	42½
July 41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41½	41½
Clover Seed—				
Cash	....	....	8.80	8.77½
Feb. ..8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.77½
March ..8.77½	8.80	8.77½	8.80	8.77½
April ..8.45	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.47½
Oct. 8.25	8.27½	8.25	8.27½	8.27½
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	63½	63½
Alsike—				
Cash	....	....	10.75	10.75
March ..10.80	....	....	10.80	10.80
Timothy—				
Cash	....	....	2.47½	2.47½
Feb. 2.47½	....	....	2.47½	2.47½
March ..2.45	....	....	2.50	2.50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May 93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	93¼
July 89⅛	89¼	88¾	88¾	88⅝
Corn—				
May 66	66¼	65⅜	65⅜	66¼
July 65⅛	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝	65⅜
Sept. 64⅛	64⅜	63⅞	64⅞	64⅝
Oats—				
May 39⅝	39⅝	39	39	39⅛
July 39¼	39⅜	39	39	39⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
May 21.82	21.82	21.65	21.65	21.77
Lard—				
May 11.07	11.07	11.00	11.00	11.05
July 11.25	11.25	11.20	11.20	11.25
Ribs—				
May 11.65	11.67	11.60	11.60	11.67
July 11.80	11.80	11.72	11.72	11.80

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	89⅜	89½
July	....	....	91	90⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	90⅜	90⅝
July	....	....	91⅝	91½

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Butter steady; creameries, 21½@27c. Eggs lower; receipts, 7,956 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@27c; ordinary firsts, 26@26½c; firsts, 27½c. Potatoes steady; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 60@65c; do. white, 63@68c. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 16½c, fowls, 16c; turkeys, 16c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 50,000; strong; bulk of sales, $8.65@8.70; light, $8.50@8.77½; mixed, $8.50@8.75; heavy, $8.40@8.75; rough, $8.40@8.50; pigs, $7.50@8.55. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; strong; beeves, $7.10@9.50; Texas steers, $6.85@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.60@8.55; calves, $7.25@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; steady; native, $4.70@5.95; yearlings, $5.70@6.85; lambs, native, $6.80@7.80.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 9.—Cattle, receipts, 18,000, higher; heavy steers, $8.85@9.10; fat steers, $8.00@8.80; fair steers, $6.35@7.75; choice heifers, $7.50@7.85; fat cows, $6.75@7.25; fair cows, $4.60@5.75; butcher bulls, $7.40@7.65; milch cows, $50@90. Hows, receipts, 7,500; active; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.20@$9.25; mediums and yorkers, $9.30@9.35; pigs, $9.00@9.25. Sheep and lamb receipts, 4,500, higher; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $8.25. Calves, receipts, 500, active; top, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 9.—Cattle receipts 3,000; prime steers, $9.00@9.25; shipping, $8.00@8.75; butchers, $7.00@8.50; heifers, $6.00@8.15; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $5.25@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@85.00. Veals 650; $6.00@12.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; mixed, $9.20@9.25; Yorkers and pigs, $9.25@9.30; roughs, $8.25@8.40; stags, $6.50@7.25; dairies, $9.00@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; lambs, $5.50@8.40; yearlings, $5.00@7.40; wethers, $6.15@6.40; ewes, $3.00@6.00; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.15.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 9.—Cotton futures opened barely steady. March, 12.12c; May, 11.76c; July, 11.71c; October, 11.33c.

Reports of financial trouble in Memphis helped to unsettle the cotton market during today's early trading. Cables were lower than due, and prices here opened barely steady at a decline of 8 to 10 points on old crop off 4 to 5 on new crop positions as a result of scattering liquidation, straddle selling or bear pressure. Offerings were pretty well taken around the initial figures, by covering of shorts or some fresh buying attracted by the new low level of prices and the market rallied 4 or 5 points from the lowest. The undertone, however, continued more or less nervous and subsequent fluctuations were irregular.

Active months sold 11 to 17 points net lower after under continued liquidation, and the market wass till very much unsettled at midday although prices showed rallies of 3 or 4 from the lowest on covering.

Trading was less active during the early afternoon, and the market seemed a shade steadier with active months about 7 to 10 points net lower.

Cotton futures closed steady: March, 12.06c; May, 11.77c; July, 11.76c; August, 11.55c; October, 11.39c. Spot quiet; middling, 12.55c; gulf, 12.80c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 9.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $4.40@4.65; winter straights, $4.15@4.25; winter patents, $4.40@4.65; spring clears, $4.00@4.20; extra No. 1 winter $3.55@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.15. Firm cables and the light northwest movement served to advance wheat slightly this morning. May, $1.00⅛@1.00⅜. Pork, quiet; mess, $23.50@24.00; family, $24.00@26.00; shorts clears, $20.25@22.00. Beef, steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, quiet; middle west, $10.75@10.85. Petroleum, steady; refined New York bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay, barely steady. Standard, 97½@$1.00; No., $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 90@95c; No. 3, 80@85c. Hides, firm; bogota, 32@33c; Central American, 32c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 30c; second, 29c. Raw sugar, firm; Muscovado, 2.98c; centrifugal, 3.48c; molasse, $2.73; refined, quiet; cut loaf, 5.50c; crushed, 4.95c; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.35c; XXXX powdered, 4.25c; powdered, 4.20c; fine granulated, 4.10c; diamond A., 4.10c; confectioners A., 4.00c; No. 1, 3.95c.

Butter, firm, 4,700 tubs; creamery, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 23@25c; held, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25@26½c; seconds, 22@24½c. Process, extras, 22@23c; factory, current make, firsts, 20@20½c; seconds, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, 18c. Chese, firm, 200 boxes; state, whole milk, fall and summer, white specials, 18@18½c; colored, specials, 18@18¾c; average fancy, 17¾@17⅞c; winter made specials, 17½@17¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 17¾c; twins and flats, 17¾@18c; Young Americas, 17½@17¾c; skims, 11½@14¼c. Eggs, unsettled, 8,800 cases; frost gathered, extras, 32@33c; extra firsts, 30½@31c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28½@29c; refrigerator finest, 26@27c; fair to godo, 24@25c; lower grades, 20@23c; state Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, 29@240c; gathered, whites, 39c; hennery browns, 32@33c; mixed colors, 30@31c; European, fresh, 25@27c. Dressed poultry, firm, fresh killed western chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 15½@18¼c; turkeys, 18@26c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 9.—Cotton, spot, good business done; prices easier; middling fair, 7.00d; good middling, 7.28d; middling, 6.96d; low middling, 6.68d; good ordinary, 5.88d; ordinary, 5.44d. Sales 12,000, including 10,700 American, and 1,000 for speculation and export. Receipts 34,000 including 33,500 American. Futures closed quiet. February, 6.56d; Feb. and March 6.55½d; March and April, 6.57d; April and May, 6.53½d; May and June, 6.53d; June and July, 6.49½d; July and Aug., 6.46d; Aug. and Sept., 6.36d; Sept. and Oct., 6.23d; Oct. and Nov., 616d; Nov and Dec., 6.12d; Dec. and Jan., 6.11d.

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Buy any article from our vast stock and have it charged. We don't question your credit or your ability to pay. There is no interest—no red tape—no bother—no investigations—no publicity. Pay a small sum down and the balance in small monthly amounts.

You can make your home cozy, beautiful, homelike and inviting and on such small, easy monthly payments that you will scarcely miss the trifling sum. You get the goods you want *right away*, and while you are enjoying them you can be paying for them.

Stylish Rocker 50c Cash 50c Month $3.85

No. 211 The rocker is Solid Oak, strongly constructed throughout, carefully reinforced and braced. Seat has guaranteed steel spring construction, consisting of 6 oil-tempered coil springs and heavy corrugated steel wire. Back and seat covered with Royal leather.

Look At These Sample Bargains

See the bed, the handsome rocker, the handy cabinet pictured here. Just a few cents down and a few cents a month brings any one of them to your home immediately. After you see it examine it and decide to keep it, you THEN begin making the small monthly payments.

$4.85 No. 212 Iron bed 11-8 in. continuous post, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, in white, enamel finish. Has 6 decorative panels. Head is 53 in. high, foot end 38 in. Very handsome. State color wanted. 50c Cash 50c Month also Vernis Martin (gold finish).

$9.85 $1 Cash 75c Month No. 214 Kitchen cabinet made of selected maple natural finish. Large compartments for flour, meal, etc., two drawers and a removable meat or bread board. Above is a sugar bin, 4 spice drawers, 2 open compartments and 1 closet with art glass door for china. Entire height 1870 in.; working top is 42x30 in. Copper handles, pulls and hinges.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

To guarantee the fullest satisfaction—even after you see how you like the goods in your own home, we permit 30 days' free trial before you decide to keep them. If you are dissatisfied in any way, we will take the goods right back, refund any amount you paid and freight charges both ways when article or price is not satisfactory. We assume the risk.

Coupon Brings Big Book FREE!

These bargains shown here are only three of our 4,863 shown in our great "Home Maker's Book." This book is full of the finest qualities and choicest styles in home furnishings—chairs, tables, dressers, beds, couches, rockers, carpets, rugs, kitchen cabinets, stoves, ranges, baby carts—all priced at the same low money-saving prices and on the same liberal terms.

Mail coupon at once for this great book. You'll be surprised how easy we make it to beautify your home.

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This $3 Razor Sharpener Offered to Readers of The Weekly Blade for . . . 98c

The Never-Fail is guaranteed to put a velvet edge on any kind of razor made—both "old style" or "safety"—no honing, no stropping. Will give effective service the rest of your life. 600,000 of these sharpeners have been sold for $3 each. Blade readers, and only Blade readers, can get it for 98 cents, postpaid by us.

Cut out the coupon below and send it to the Weekly Blade Premium Dept., with your 98 cents in stamps or money order.

COUPON

For Weekly Blade Readers.

This Coupon and 98 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one $3.00 Never-Fail Razor Sharpener, sent postage prepaid.

Something Free
Manly Strength

TO MY READER:

Whether or not you lack an abundant vigor here is a free offer which will surely interest you, and through which you may easily profit from now on to the end of a ripe, healthy, advanced age. I have compiled a little treatise for self help (book form) which I am pleased to send absolutely free by mail in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope to any man anywhere who writes for it. Over a million copies have already been thus distributed to those who wrote for them from all over the world. There is no obligation whatsoever involved in this offer, nothing which you are required to buy, nothing which you are required to pay for in any way, either now or in the future. It is just simply an out-and-out free proposal. In this little book of 72 pages, 8,000 words and 30 half-tone photo reproductions, I have endeavored to give a straight-forward talk to men, young and elderly, single and married, a concise compendium for self-reference, a perfectly plain discourse upon those important, personal matters relating to vital strength of men, the preservation of virility, its possible self-restoration, its legitimate uses and its wanton abuses. Every man should be in possession of this book. One part describes a little drugless mechanical vitalizer which I make and distribute, but whether or not you wish to use one of these vitalizers is for you yourself to determine.

However, aside from anything it contains in reference to my vitalizer, the book should be read by all for its real worth. Therefore, please use free coupons below.

SANDEN, Author.

IT'S THE MAN, NOT THE CLOTHES, THAT COUNTS.

Reader, the whole world is today alive to the importance of a better general understanding of sex hygiene. The much discussed science of eugenics is teaching the great mass of people that strong, healthy, rugged parents beget equally sturdy children.

Manhood, no matter where or in what condition of life we find it, is the single power that most fascinates both men and women. The one who radiates this manly influence, this result of a vigorous, sturdy nerve force, is the one who forges to the front, while weaker people stand aside.

It is my opinion that any man may hope for a complete restoration of his manhood and vigor if he but make up his mind that he WILL conquer himself. Of course I do not include the man of extreme old age or the one who is incurably diseased. Lost vitality is not, according to my theory, an organic disease, is more a sick condition of the mind and the nerves and a lowered state of the whole body, all combined. My free book tells you just what you may do.

The vitalizer referred to above, which I make and distribute, is a little appliance that men who desire to restore lost vitality are using everywhere today. The book in one part fully describes it. You wear this vitalizer comfortably upon your body all night. It weighs but a few ounces, and apparently pours a great, gentle stream of FORCE or VITALITY into your blood, your nerves, your muscles and organs while you sleep. Men say it drives away the nervous weakness or pain in small of back, that vigor is restored in 60 to 90 days. With special attachments my vitalizer is also used for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. It is a wonderful little appliance and generates and sends out a marvelous force. Possibly you might want to use one of these vitalizers in your own case. If so, you can, after reading the free book, let me know and I will make a special proposition whereby you may have one. If you live in or near this city I should be most pleased to have you call and get a free demonstration of the vitalizer, otherwise write. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

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Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

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ASKS UNCLE SAM TO INSPECT GRAIN

Senator McCumber Offers Bill to Test Inter-State Shipments.

Washington, Feb. 6. — Federal inspection and grading of all grains entering into interstate commerce is proposed in Senator McCumber's bill, the passage of which was recommended today by the senate committee on agriculture.

This proposed legislation, if pressed by its advocates, will lead to a prolonged struggle. The principle of the measure is approved by the department of agriculture, but it is bitterly opposed by the grain exchanges of the country, which regard the existing state inspection satisfactory.

A step in the direction of federal inspection, however, has been furnished by the recent action of the department of agriculture in pro claiming an official graduation of corn. The department now is preparing to announce the grades of wheat and other grains that will be recognized by the federal government.

Provides Inspectors for Cities.

The McCumber bill provides for the appointment of chief grain inspectors at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, New Orleans, San Francisco and other important centers of interstate trade in grain. These inspectors and assistants would be civil service employes.

As soon as possible after the bill becomes a law the secretary of agriculture is required to determine and fix standards for wheat, flax, corn, rye, oats, barley and other grains, having due regard for the usages of trade. The bill provides that the secretary may adopt existing standards and grades recognized by commercial usage or established by the state laws or by boards of trade and chambers of commerce, and modify or change such classifications, or grades from time to time.

Roads Must Announce Shipments

Transportation companies are required by the bill formally to notify the chief grain inspector at the place of destination of any consignment of grain within 24 hours of its arrival. If grain men are convicted of mixing inspected wth uninspected grain they may be fined as much as $5,000.

The bill carries an appropriation of $850,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to inaugurate the inspection work. It would become effective Jan. 1, 1915.

PENSION BILL FOR OHIOANS

"Squirrel Hunters'" Relief Bill Reposing With Committee.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Congressman Bowdle's bill to grant pensions of from $12 to $25 a month to Ohio's "squirrel hunters" and their widows is reposing with the house committee on invalid pensions, of which Congressamn I. R. Sherwood of Toledo is chairman.

The bill provides: "That all officers and enlisted men who rendered services in the military organization of 1862, organized and responding to the call of Governor David Todd, for the purpose of defending Cincinnati from a threatened attack of the Confederate army, shall be pensioned at the rate of $12 per month at the age of 65 years, $15 per month at the age of 68 years, and $25 per month at the age of 70 years and over; and when any such soldier has died, or hereafter shall die, leaving a widow who married such soldier prior to July 1, 1890, such widow shall, upon proper proof of said husband's death, be pensioned in like manner as widows of deceased soldiers are now granted pensions."

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove Its Value in Your Disease

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing conquers kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a valueless "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 5205 Deagan Building, Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who will send medicine to those who need it free of charge.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and stronger, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes a day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will relieve HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of instructions and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to get well and write me and I will gladly send you a supply free.

These are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Nervousness, loss of flesh.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Weak, watery blood.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib
9—Sciatic rheumatism.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute rheumatism.

To the Publisher of the Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

My Dear Sir—I wish to certify to you personally, that it is a fact that I am prepared to give away packages of my medicine free to anyone who needs it and that I have set aside a large sum of money for that purpose.

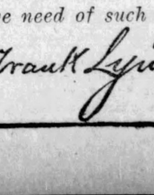
This medicine is not a "cureall" but is intended for those symptoms as given here.

Any of your readers who believe that they have need of such medicine are welcome to send for it. I will send each of them a supply free of all cost and I trust all who need it will write me.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. T. Frank Lynott.

GRAY HAIR?



If your hair is gray or faded, don't fail to write at once for FREE illustrated BOOK, which tells how you can restore it by simply combing with "THE IDEAL COMB." Write today and stop worrying about your hair

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Reduced to 49c

Order today this great special offer and save one-half. Handsome linene skirt, new advanced Spring style for only 49c prepaid by parcels post. Our tremendous early purchases enable us to offer hundreds of wonderful bargains like this one. See them—write now for our big style book of men's, women's and children's clothing—mailed free.

Regular $1.25 Value

This beautiful skirt will be one of the leading styles for Spring. Four gores insure perfect close fit over hips and around waist. Fashionable girdle top extends one inch above waist line, is finished at back with very neat tab ornamented with two large pearl buttons. Visible fastening at side effected with four large pearl buttons. Stylish and neat patch pocket, trimmed with large pearl button. Launders beautifully. Furnished in 22 to 30 inch waist measure, in lengths 37 to 44 in. with deep hem. Colors white, natural linen and Cadet blue. Be sure to give waist measure. Order by No. 49c 4912AB. Price postpaid, only

10,000 Other Big Bargains

This is only one of the splendid bargains we are offering right now.

Everything for the home, the family, and farm at astonishing low prices direct to you. Be sure to send today for our Big Bargain Book of new Spring Styles. Write today.

Write For Our Book of Bargains

and sterling Special Offers of the newest styles in women's, men's and children's clothing. Don't delay.

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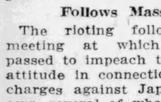
Your money back if not perfectly satisfied.

This FREE Razor



SEND NO MONEY

To advertise our High-Grade Razors, we will give one razor free of charge to one person in each locality. The razor does not cost you a cent. You have nothing to sell, no work to do for us. It is sent absolutely free and postpaid on most liberal offer ever made. Send two cent stamp. Bell Razor Co., Dept. 109 Geneva, N.Y.

PARLIAMENT ATTACKED BY MOB OF JAPS

Rioting Follows Mass Meeting Which Resolves to Impeach Cabinet After Graft Charge.

Tokio, Feb. 10.—A riotous mob attacked the Japanese house of parliament today. It was driven back by the police only after the entrance gates had been broken down and scores of people injured.

Follows Mass Meeting.

The rioting followed a big mass meeting at which resolutions were passed to impeach the cabinet for its attitude in connection with the graft charges against Japanese naval officers, several of whom are accused of receiving commissions for influencing the allotment of admiralty contracts in favor of a German firm.

Numerous arrests were made and frequent clashes between the police and the mob followed in various parts of the city. There was also a free fight on the floor of the diet.

Fifteen persons were pushed into the canal during a fight near the offices of a government newspaper, but all of them were rescued.

The diet rejected, 205 to 164, a resolution of want of confidence in the government. This resolution was introduced by the opposition as a protest against the attitude of the cabinet in connection with the graft charges.

Break Down Gate.

While the session was in progress, huge crowds packed the neighboring streets and several mass meetings were organized. The people, after resolving to impeach the cabinet, marched toward the house of parliament, attacking several government officials on their way. When they reached the entrance to the diet they came into collission with the police. In the course of the struggle the gate was broken down and many people injured while others were taken into custody.

The debate in the house was a dramatic one. A fierce attack was made on the premier, Count Gombei Yamamoto, who replied with great calmness, demanding a suspension of judgment until the inquiry into the naval scandal had been concluded.

Free Floor Fight.

Saburo Shimada, leader of the opposition, charged the cabinet with having smothered the affair until it had been forced to order an investigation.

The speaker of the diet ordered the expulsion of a member of the opposition who had interrupted the debate, and a free fight on the floor of the house ensued between the guards and the friends of the deputy.

The victory of the govrnment on the resolution of want of confidence was greeted with cheers from the majority of the house and with jeers from the crowd outside.

'MOTHER' JONES REFUSED AID?

Physician Says Colorado State Troops Refused to Admit Him.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 10.—"Mother" Jones, who has been confined in the San Rafael hospital at Trinidad as a military prisoner for several weeks became seriously ill yesterday.

Her physician, Dr. Harvey, a union doctor, was denied by state troops the right to attend her, according to his telephone message to United Mine Workers' headquarters in this city. The military authorities refuse to discuss the affair.

MARCONI HAS WIRELESS LIGHT

Reported to Have Put Electric Flash in Bulb Through Six Miles.

London, Feb. 10.—It is announced that Guglielmo Marconi has succeeded in lighting an electric lamp by electricity through the agency of wireless at a distance of six miles.

A bulb was attached to a receiver connected with an aerial receiving wire. The transmitter was linked up with a 100 horsepower apparatus and as soon as the power was applied the lamp lighted and remained lighted so long as the power was kept on.

PROTEST POST RATE RAISE

Washington, Feb. 10. — Protests against the proposed doubling of postage rates on second-class mail matter were made today before the postoffice committee by representatives of publishers of magazines.

MUST FLY 1,600 MILES TO IRELAND

Wanamaker Is Having Immense Hydroaeroplane Built.

New York, Feb. 5.—The success of Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat in crossing the Atlantic ocean in a single flight will depend almost entirely upon its motor, according to aviators and aeroplans constructors, who today let it be known that other machines were either in process of designing, or building with a similar object in view.

Through the Aero Club of America, Mr. Wanamaker last night announced that Glenn H. Curtiss was building to his order an immense hydroaeroplane in which an attempt would be made this summer to cross the Atlantic.

When the order for the machine was placed Mr. Curtiss told Mr. Wanamaker that in his opinion a motor would be perfected of sufficient power and endurance for an over-the-ocean flight. His and other aviators' experiences had proven, he explained to Mr. Wanamaker, that a motor can be run for forty and fifty hours without mishap, The Wanamaker flier is designed to make the ocean flight in fifteen hours. Concerning the machine itself, Mr. Curtiss was confident that his plans would produce a model air craft.

Suggests More Power.

Alfred J. Moisant, who today admitted that he was working on an airship for an ocean flight, was of the opinion that Mr. Wanamaker should modify his plans as to motive power, substituting a 500-horsepower motor for the 200-horsepower which his announcement says he contemplates using.

Mr. Wanameker in commenting upon the proposed flight, declared that its accomplishment had been a cherished vision of his for years. His purpose, he said, was in the interest of world peace and by this he explained that a trip over the ocean in one flight would awaken the world to a realization of the tremendous importance of aviation in warfare.

A Hundred Years of Peace.

"This year," he said, "we are celebrating a hundred years' peace between Great Britain and America and it would be a fitting climax to the celebration if these two nations could link themselves more closely together by an international flight across the Atlantic, demonstrating to the world that the time for disarmament of nations is at hand if for no other reason than because aeronautics have reached a stage where even the greatest dreadnought battleship may become futile in their power."

In making the announcement that the flight will surely be undertaken this summer, the Aero Club of America on behalf of Mr. Wanamaker has asked for the cooperation of all persons interested in seeing America first to conquer the air routes between the United Stats and Europe and also the cooperation of the United States Weather Bureau, the navy and all owners of pleasure yachts and merchant vessels.

1,600 Miles of Flying.

Owners of private yachts planning cruises, it was suggested, could perform patriotic service by making their plans for a cruise in the North Atlantic. It is the hope of the Aero Club that the route which the flying boat will cruise will be dotted by American and British pleasure yachts.

The route is from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to the Irish coast and has already been mapped out by Rodman Wanamaker, who made a trip to Europe for that purpose. It calls for 1600 miles of continuous flying, to be done, if possible between dawn and nightfall of a single day.

TO BE SURGEON GENERAL

Medical Inspector W. C. Braisted Selected by Secretary Daniels.

Washington, Feb. 7. — Secretary Daniels yesterday selected Medical Inspector William C. Braisted to be surgeon general of the navy, relieving Medical Director Charles F. Stokes,, whose term of four years expired yesterday.

Big Savings On Your Spring Clothes

Do you know that you and your family can dress stylishly, becomingly and at one-third to one-half the cost of ordinary clothes? Do you know that the **Standard Mail Order Co.** issues a **new bulletin every two months** and that in these Bulletins are gathered the very choicest bargains and the very prettiest of the new clothes? All these advantages are yours. Just send coupon (below) or postal card and the Bulletins will be mailed you for one year FREE.

Here are special "Standard" Bargains.—Order at our risk, we guarantee to thoroughly please you or promptly refund your money and besides pay transportation charges both ways.

Now Ready!

The New **"Standard" Spring Bulletin** is now ready. It is the very latest issue just off the press, and shows Spring's best bargains and best styles. Send today coupon (below) or postal card and a copy of this book of bargains will be mailed you at once. **FREE!**

ORDER NOW!

We pay mail or express charges anywhere in the U. S.

STRIPED PIQUE 4D98
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These Beautiful Dresses
Regular $1.75 and $2.00 values ..... 99c Post Paid
Typical "Standard" Bargains. The values are wonderful and the styles new and very pretty. Order a full season's supply of dresses now while you can have these.
Big Savings
D198 $1.98
COTTON BENGALINE
C498
$4 98
ALL WOOL SERGE
C325
$3 25
WHIPCORD

4D99 Stylishly fashioned dress of serviceable PIQUE-STRIPED material in cadet blue, tan or black-and-white. Made with pretty front yoke, "drop-shoulders" and contrasting collar and cuffs. Buttons in front. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust. Misses' sizes following.) A $2.00 dress, postpaid in the U. S. 99c

4D99M—Same as 4D99 in Misses' sizes, 14 to 18 years.....99c

3D99—An excellent $2.00 dress. Of splendid linon, in lavender, tan or blue. Vest, collar and cuffs are of white Bengaline daintily embroidered with matched floss. Buttons in front. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust. Misses' sizes following). Postpaid in the U. S. 99c

3D99M—Same as 3D99 in misses' sizes, 14 to 18 years 99c

6D99 — Serviceable linon dress in cadet blue, tan or lavender. Daintily embroidered with white floss and closes in front with pearl buttons. (Ladies' sizes, 34 to 44 bust; misses' sizes following.) $1.75 value, postpaid in the U. S. 99c

6D99M—Same as 6D99 in misses' sizes, 14 to 18 years. Postpaid in the U. S. 99c

Charming $3.00 Dress, Only $1.98

D198—This dress is spring's favorite. Smartly fashioned in becoming button-front style, and made of soft, durable **Cotton Bengaline**, a silky, washable material that launders beautifully and comes in Copenhagen blue, white, tan or lavender. Bodice designed with liberal fullness and features the popular "drop shoulders." Carefully worked Madiera needlework embroidery and net frills richly trim the garment. Skirt gracefully draped at side. (Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 Bust.) A splendid $3.00 Dress, postpaid in the U. S. $1.98

D198M—Same as D198, in Misses' sizes 14 to 18 years, postpaid in the U. S. $1.98

Whipcord Coat Only..... $3.25

C325—Spring's most popular coat. A practical, stylish wrap, and one of the best bargains of the year. 50 inches long and becomingly modelled on straight-fitting, graceful lines. Made of good quality, medium weight **Whipcord**, a splendid-wearing, extremely fashionable material in black, navy blue, gray or tan. The deep shawl collar curves smartly to the closing and a narrow satin banding provides a dressy, tasteful trimming; cuffs trimmed to match. Worked on a full yoke lining of self material and closes slightly toward the side with large combination buttons. Unlined and comes in sizes 32 to 44 Bust. Here, Madam, is an extra big bargain. Our special sale price postpaid in the U. S. $3.25

Big Bargain

All Wool Serge Coat, only.... **$4.98**

C498—A remarkable bargain. This stunning, very stylish coat, of the best quality throughout, and offered you at a big saving. The material is very good, very durable ALL WOOL SERGE and comes in black, navy blue, gray, tan or cream. Perfectly tailored on long, straight-fitting lines, allowing correct width and embodying a handsome, stylish appearance. Excellent satin is prettily employed in the cuffs and the shapely shawl collar. Made over a serge yoke lining and closes with a large, dressy silk frog. (Sizes 32 to 44 bust and 50-inch lengths.) A splendid $7.00 coat, postpaid in the U. S.

$4.98

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READY TO PUT LENS ON LONG FOUGHT STRIKE

Senators and Representatives Arrive in Calumet Region to Hear Copper Tragedy.

WHAT INQUIRY IS ABOUT

These subjects of inquiry are specified in the House resolution which created the investigating committee:

Whether the postal services are interfered with.

Whether immigration laws are being violated.

Whether citizens have been arrested and tried contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States.

Whether there exists agreements and combinations contray to law for controlling the production, sale and transportation of copper.

Whether arms and ammunition have been shipped into the fields for the purpose of excluding the products of the mines for competitive markets in interstate trade.

Whether peonage exists, or has been maintained.

If any or all of these conditions exist, what causes led up to them.

Hancock, Mich., Feb. 9.—Members of the committee authorized by the lower house of congress to investigate the copper miners' strike which has been in progress since last July, are prepared to begin hearings in the Hancock city hall.

Representatives Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, chairman of the committee, and John J. Cahey, of Pennsylvania, (Democrats, arrived Saturday and Representative Joseph Howell, of Utah, (Republican), was expected in time for the opening of the investigation at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Representative C. W. Hamlin, of Missouri, (Dem.), and R. M. Switzer, of Ohio, (Rep.), other members of the committee, are expected to take part in the hearigs at a later date.

Among the subjects to be presented by the miners will be the Italian hall disaster at Calumet on Christmas eve and the subsequent deportation from Hancock of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation.

The mine owners have not announced what evidence they will present to the committee, but say they will produce any witnesses and all records requested by the investigators. James MacNaughton, general manager of the Calumet and Hecla Co., arrived here last night from the east and is expected to be a witness. He was accompanied by Rudolph Aggasiz of Boston, vice president of the company.

WARNS AGAINST RADIUM

New York Health Department Says Its Experiment.

New York, Feb. 7.—The New York city department of health today issued a warning against quacks who might seek to take advantage of the popular interest aroused by recent experiments with radium in the treatment of cancer. In its report the department says:

"In view of the popular furore which the radium treatment of cancer has excited in this country, it seems advisable to sound a note of warning.

"According to the best authorities, the radium treatment of cancer is as yet a matter of experiment, and what successful results have been obtained concern chiefly the treatment of external cancers, particularly those of the skin. Even though radium may eventually prove of much greater value than has been the case in the past, it must not be overlooked that the first principle in cancer treatment is still early recognition and early, thorough removal.

"Thus far there is practically no proof that radium has finally cured any one case of advanced and disseminated cancer."

SELLS COW TO PAY TAXES ON HIS DOGS

Hastings, Mich., Feb. 9.—Foreclosure proceedings have been filed against Amos R. Haile and his wife against whose farm in Irving township, Albion College trustees hold a mortgage on which $650 is now due.

Haile is aged and in straitened circumstances. The county has been assisting him with a monthly allowance. Last year he failed to pay taxes on his land amounting to about $6, though he sold his cow in order to pay $9 taxes on three female dogs, which he refused to part with.

HONORS FOR CAPTAIN INCH

Volturno Master Given Freedom of City of London.

London, Feb. 4.—Captain Francis Inch, commander of the steamship Volturno, which was burned in mid-Atlantic on October 11, 1913, with a loss of 135 lives was presented today with the freedom of the city of London.

A magnificent casket encased the city's gift, which was accompanied by a gold medal, a gold watch and chain, a purse of gold and Lloyd's silver medal. The presentation was made by the lord mayor at the mansion house.

At the same time a diamond and sapphire pendant and a silver tea service were presented to Mrs. Inch.

$2,000,000 CARGO AT BOSTON

Boston, Feb. 10.—The most valuable cargo ever brought to this port, according to the estimates of Underwriters, came in last night on the German steamship Essen. It was of Australian wool, the first direct shipment of foreign wool since the tariff was reduced, and pelts, skins and chrome ore, the latter consigned to New York. The value of the cargo exceeds $2,000,000.

WANTED MEN to learn the Barber Trade. Big Wages. Always Sure of Work.

We teach you quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Tools furnished. We give you actual shop experience and you keep half the receipts. Our students in big demand. We have 33 big colleges in principal cities. Write at once for catalogue and particulars.

MOLER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES,
101 Prospect Ave., N. W., Cleveland, O.

Money-Making Farms—21 states; $15 to $50 an acre; live stock and tools often included to settle quickly. More for your money in productive land near good markets here today than elsewhere on earth. Get the facts. Big illustrated Bargain Sheet Free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, New York City.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community; sixty days' work; experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 544 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

LADIES To SEW at home for a large Phila. firm; good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid **Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut Street, Phil., Pa.**

BE A DETECTIVE Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

NEW DEMOCRATIC ERA IN NEW YORK

President Wilson, Governor Glynn and Others in Conference.

Washington, Feb. 9.—How the various elements in the New York state Democracy are to be assembled into a new organization with progressive leadership was the problem before President Wilson, Governor Glynn, of New York, and William F. McCombs, the Democratic national chairman, in a conference at the White House today.

Though absorbed for the most part in questions arising out of foreign relations and the congressional program on trust legislation and rural credits, the President of late has been giving deep consideration to the autumn campaign when he realizes the Democratic administration to some extent will be before the country for approval or disapproval in the elections for members of the house of representatives and the United States senate.

The City Fight.

The deep interest which he took recently in persuading Representative A. Mitchell Palmer to make the race for the United States senate in Pennsylvania, is but one of the concrete evidences of preparation here for the fall campaign. Chairman McCombs has talked over the national situation in detail with the President, but most important admittedly is the status of the Empire state Democracy.

With a spirited city election in New York city when a fusion of parties battled successfully against Charles F. Murphy and the Tammany organization, and with contests in various parts of the state between Tammany and anti-Tammany elements and other factions growing out of the controversy over the deposing of Governor Sulzer, the Washington administration feels it must aid in building up a united and harmonious Democracy to make a fight at the polls next fall on national issues.

It has not yet been decided what part the President himself will take in the actual campaign. Some of his close friends think he will make several speeches on national questions asking the people to keep both branches of congress in the Democratic ranks. Already the President's guiding hand has been seen in the plan for close co-operation between the Democratic national committee and the Democratic congressional campaign committee.

The President is devoting much of his time to a study of the various state situations, but in political circles today interest was centered most in how the problem would be worked out in New York. Governor Glynn and National Chairman McCombs have been talking intimately on New York state politics recently and there is every evidence that the President expects Governor Glynn to take an active part in reorganizing the New York Democracy.

PICK GOVERNOR OF AUSTRALIA

Rt. Hon. Ronald Munro-Ferguson to Succeed Lord Denman.

London, Feb. 7.—It is officially announced that the Right Honorable Ronald Craufurd Monro-Ferguson, member of parliament for Leith, will succeed Lord Denman as governor-general of Australia.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—One thousand young men to qualify for good positions paying from $75 to $200 per month. Complete home study course in bookkeeping and business penmanship for only $5. S. M. Haulsee, Box 10, Bristol, Tenn.

Men are daily clearing $7 and up selling 25c home brightener; 2 samples 5c. Domestic Mfg. Co., 519T, Washington ave., Minneapolis.

Be Your Own Boss—I made $200 weekly the first year with a small mail order business. Began with $5. Any intelligent person may do the work. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, R-5177, Lockport, N. Y.

Railway Mail Clerk examinations everywhere soon; $75 month. Schedule and sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 27, Rochester, N. Y.

Locomotive firemen and brakemen, $80, $140; experience unnecessary; pay tuition when employed. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Men for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. **Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Ladies, also men, address envelopes, mail circulars at home; $10-$40 weekly. Spare or whole time. Full particulars 13c stamps. Commercial Co., D-204 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Persons to do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required; illustrated particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, 806 Hunter Bldg., Chicago.

Ladies, sewing at home; material furnished; no canvassing; steady work; stamped envelope for particulars. Calumet Supply Co., Dept. 534, Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

Ambitious person may earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Bureau, Dept. O-7, Washington, D. C.

Safety Razor Blades Resharpened; new method makes shaving a pleasure; introductory offer, 3 blades 10c; liberal commission to agents. A. B. Christman, Springfield, Ohio.

Thousands of government positions open to men and women over 18. $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 81, Rochester, N. Y.

$9 to $20 weekly earned distributing circulars, addressing envelopes and writing. Enclose stamp. Superba Co., Dept. 15, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Farms for sale in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. 161 acres, nice level land, all tillable, good buildings; 7 miles from Ashtabula, O.; a great bargain; $35 per acre. 90 acres near Conneaut, O., level, 20 acres timber, good bldgs.,; $4,000. We have many others; send for free list. Blakeslee & Porter, Ashtabula, O.

A fine stock or dairy farm of 205 a. both sides of pleasant street; a good 8-room house and large bank barn, both have slate roofs; watered by springs and wells; plenty of timber for farm use; good orchard; school house on farm; one mile from limestone pike all directions. 1¼ miles to R. R. and store, 8 miles to Warren, Ohio, city of 14,000; fine soil, best markets. See this farm soon, for a short time $6,500 will buy it. F. M. Griffing, Cortland, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

AGENTS.

Make $30 to $60 weekly selling our new **300 candle** power gasoline table and hanging lamp for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1c per night; exclusive territory; we loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1197 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Three hundred thousand one dollar carving sets given away. Ten dollars a day easy for you. Pierce Factory, Station C-11, Chicago.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Agents sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters for largest manufacturer in America. Easy work. Big pay. Complete outfit free. Write Madison Mills, Dept. 1-E, 590 Broadway, N.Y. City

Can you sell goods to families? Best proposition on earth; sample case free. Write Carnation Toilet Co., 3024 Easton avenue, Desk 4, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents—Snappiest household line on earth. Red hot sellers; steady repeaters; goods guaranteed; over 100% profit. Write quick—hurry. E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 6750 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O.

FARM LANDS.

Oregon State Publications Free—Oregon Almanac, Oregon Farmer and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Ask questions—they will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 50, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Improved farms and wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Guaranteed Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. P. Peoples Co., B-32, York Haven, Pa.

Wolf Springs at a Girl on City Street

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9.—A large half starved gray wolf, after biting two persons, frightening a score of others and spreading consternation through a staid residence district, was shot and killed on Linwood boulevard here today.

The wolf sprang at Miss Anna Harrison as she waited a street car. Miss Harrison threw her fur muff at the animal and while the garment was being torn to pieces, escaped into a house. Her clothing was torn, but she was unhurt.

The wolf ran down the boulevard pursued by a milkman, who hurled bottles as he ran. Two blocks from the first attack the wolf bit a negro in the arm.

The wolf had run 15 blocks and attacked Samuel J. Harnden, a deputy county collector, before T. W. Wright, a policeman, ended the chase by sending a bullet into the animal's head.

The Chinese chrysanthemum was introduced into England as far back as 1764, but it became extinct in that country soon after.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Over 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 24 Parsons, Kans.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MAKES TANGO ILLEGAL

Norwalk, Wis., Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the village council here last night an ordinance was passed making the dancing of the tango within the municipal limits of Norwalk a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The marshal was ordered to close at once a dancing academy in which one of the councilmen declared "this invention of Satan" was taught.

Overland $950

Completely equipped f. o. b. Toledo

Costs You 30% Less—

THE man who buys without comparing or analyzing only succeeds in grossly fooling himself. The better you acquaint yourself with values the more intelligently and economically you can buy.

If, in one car, you can get a longer wheelbase for less money, then THAT car offers a greater value.

If, in one car, you get a more powerful motor for less money, then THAT car offers you still greater value.

If, in one car, you get larger tires for less money, then again in THAT car you get an additional value.

And so on throughout the entire car. If the fundamentals are larger, better and more powerful and the purchase price is less, which does it seem reasonable to buy?

The closer you make such an investigation the better the Overland shows up—and the harder it is on our competitors. Why is it you seldom see any of our competitors advertising their specifications? Are they afraid or ashamed?

Be that as it may, here are the facts:

The $950 Overland has a motor that is as large and as powerful as in most $1,200 cars. COMPARE AND SEE.

The $950 Overland has a wheelbase as long as on most $1,200 cars. COMPARE AND SEE.

The $950 Overland is roomier, has greater leg stretch and more actual comfort than most $1,200 cars. COMPARE AND SEE.

The $950 Overland has tires as large as on most $1,200 cars. COMPARE AND SEE.

The $950 Overland has electric lights throughout, the same as $3,000 to $5,000 cars. COMPARE AND SEE.

The $950 Overland has just as complete and just as expensive equipment as most $1,500 cars. COMPARE AND SEE.

The $950 Overland is just as superbly and richly finished as any $1,500 car. COMPARE AND SEE.

The $950 Overland is manufactured just as carefully as any car. COMPARE AND SEE.

And such greater value for less money is possible on account of our enormous and therefore economical production methods, because we are the largest manufacturers in the world of this type of car.

Why hesitate? There are more Overlands being sold today than any other competing car made. And this is because we continue to give more standard car for less actual money.

The purchase of an Overland will save you a clear 30%.

Get in touch with the nearest Overland dealer. Handsome catalogue on request.

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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Specifications:

Electric head, side tail and dash lights
Storage battery
35 horsepower motor
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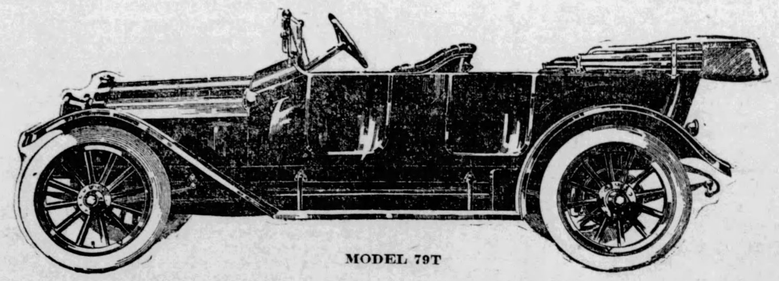
Three-quarter floating rear axle
Timken and Hyatt bearings
33 x 4 Q. D. tires
Brewster green body, nickel and aluminum trimmings
Deep upholstery
Mohair top, curtains and boot
Cowl dash
Clear-vision, rain-vision windshield
Stewart speedometer
Electric horn
Flush U doors with concealed hinges
With electric starter and generator $1,075—f. o. b. Toledo



MODEL 79T

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Wagons, Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request.